The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2885. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION AGITATION.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Special Committee of Thirteen Ordered in the Senate.

A Plan of Compromise Submitted by Senator Lane, of Oregon.

Mr. Crittenden Proposes to Restore the Missouri Compromise.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The South Carolina Convention in Charleston.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

An Inquiry Relative to the Federal Property in the State.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Conservative men find little cause for confidence in the speech of Mr. CRITTENDEN, or in the manner in which it was received. There was no indication of a disposition on the part of the Republicans to accede to the terms which he proposed, though some of the Southern Senators expressed the opinion that they would be satisfactory to the more moderate Southern States.

The Select Committee of thirty were again in session to-day, but made no progress. Great efforts are being made by them to keep the proceedings secret.

Neither JOHN COCHRANE, BRIGGS nor CLARK advocated coercion in the New-York caucus, though all were firm for the maintenance of the Union. What they mean by such a distinction possibly they can explain.

JAMES R. MARKS arrived here this afternoon with the electoral vote of Louisiana. He reports that the Louisiana Legislature refused almost unanimously to appoint Commissioners to other States, being determined to act without advice or consultation. This is understood to be Senator SLIDELL's programme, and to have been carried through the Legislature under his immediate advice.

Hon. JOHN C. BURCH has written a letter to California for publication, giving his views and advice in the present crisis. He fears the South cannot recede from her position, yet he will lose no opportunity "to restore peace and reconcile our estranged and maddened brethren of the North and South, and prevent the disastrous consequences which must inevitably flow from disunion." Mr. BURCH recommends raising aloft the independent flag of California—the "bear," surrounded with the "hydra-pointed cactus" of the Western wilds, and calling on the enlightened nations to acknowledge their independence, should the dissolution of the Union be forced upon them.

A ridiculous article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day, recommending the seizure of Washington City, with all the Government buildings, is only laughed at here by Southern men. All Virginians here express themselves as ashamed of such puerile stuff in the columns of a paper once respectable. The *Enquirer* also urges the seizure of Fort Monroe, and thinks President BUCHANAN should deliver up all the forts to the South before March.

Mr. HAMLIN, Vice-President elect, called on Gen. SCOTT to-day, and held a long conference with him on the condition of the country. The General expressed the hope that all difficulties would be overcome and quiet restored. Mr. HAMLIN also had a long interview with Gen. CASS, who still adheres to his original policy.

It is generally conceded that WADE's speech reflects more fairly and fully the position of the Republican Party than any other, and is fully indorsed by them, although Southern men are very bitter against him and his sentiments. These feelings have greatly increased to-day, since its publication. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 28th, for the issue of five millions in Treasury notes, pursuant to the act just passed.

It is reliably ascertained that Secretary THOMPSON's mission to North Carolina as a representative of Mississippi, is to procure her coöperation with all the Southern States in the event that LINCOLN's Administration shall so act as to damage Southern rights, whatever may be his individual opinion on the subject of secession.

The bill amendatory of the Pacific Telegraph law, introduced in the House to-day by Mr. ELY, proposes to extend the time for the completion of the line to the 1st of December, 1863. It allows the Company to remove to or build their line upon any railroad which may be constructed by the United States Government from any part of the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific. Should the Company issue bonds and sell the same, the Government, if required, is authorized to pay the amount of the subsidy to the Telegraph Company, in the discharge of the coupons to said bids.

The House Select Committee referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the members from the Border Slave States, the amendments proposed from the Southern side of the Fugitive Slave law.

It is said, in reliable circles, that a strong movement is going on in the Border States upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, for a great middle Confederacy, to be called the "Central United States," or the "Federal Republic of Washington," including New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Northwest upon one side and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri upon the other. Men high in position and influence favor it, and it is also said that it will be soon suggested officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

The Democratic members of the Ohio Delegation at the conference of the delegation from that State last night, took particular pains not to commit themselves to any measure contemplating coercion, believing that this would result in civil war, nor to the support of Mr LINCOLN. They say that the conference was not devoted to the consideration of measures of adjustment to save the Union as they had been led to expect.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The President announced the reception of the report of the proceedings of the Parliament of Canada. Referred to the Committee on Libraries.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, In 1847 and 1848, the Northern States adopted a resolution in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and the Southern States adopted counter resolutions, declaring that they would resist the measure;

Whereas, In 1850, compromise measures were passed agreeing that the people of the Territories should decide the question of Slavery;

Whereas, By the late election the Northern States reaffirmed their former position that Slavery be excluded;

Whereas, A number of Southern States regarding this late action as destructive of the equality of the States and their rights in the common territory, have indicated their purpose to dissolve their political connection, and as such a result would be disastrous to both sections if attended with civil war, and perhaps with horrors never before recorded;

Whereas, It appears that the present system of government is inadequate to the exigency of the times;

Whereas, In similar difficulties our fathers met to adopt a new plan of Government; therefore,

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send Commissioners or Delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern States be requested to meet previously together, and decide on conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit their opinions to the delegates from the Northern States.

Further Resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the Government to interfere in any way with any steps the States may agree to adopt.

Further Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressive toward any State, and if there is any danger of a collision, the Federal forces and State forces be promptly withdrawn.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) suggested that they be laid over, and that all such resolutions be referred to the Committee of Thirteen when raised.

The resolutions were laid over.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.) explained a resolution he intended to offer. It would practically reëstablish the Missouri Compromise, declare that Congress shall not interfere with Slavery in the States, provide for the faithful performance of the Fugitive Slave law, &c. He said we were in troublous times, which required conciliation and sacrifice by every lover of the Union. Calm reflection was necessary. If this mighty experiment be overthrown, it will be the greatest shock ever received by civilization—worse than the French Revolution. Suppose the Southern States come and ask to go out, and ask for a fair division, would the North refuse? Would it not give them all they now have? Is it, then, mere party spirit now that prevents giving them all they would get, by establishing the line he proposed? What would they gain by a refusal? Nothing would be gained, but all the fatal consequences of disunion would come. In view of these mighty consequences and great events, is it not better to settle it on the Missouri Compromise line? The people were satisfied with that for thirty years and would be satisfied with it again. It was his settled conviction that unless something is done we would be a separated and divided people in less than six months. Is not this the cheapest price to pay for the Union? Some people were not afraid, but so sure as he stood there, disunion would follow unless something was done, and he feared it would swallow even old Kentucky, as true a State as yet exists in the Union. He thought the North ought to be satisfied. The South has only one-third of the territory. When we come to make a peace offering, do we measure carefully and count every cent? It was a glorious sacrifice of party to save the Union—a Union which had cost much sacrifice. WASHINGTON said Providence helped them. Is this great work to be dashed in pieces? The present trouble was the result of a long controversy, and we have now come to a place where the preservation of the country demands the sacrifice of party. The highest duty of the Senate, is to preserve the constitution of the Government, and hand it down to posterity. We are in a position where history will record our action. When we sow discord and danger, we show a bitter party spirit, and a great country is ruined, and to the amazement of all the world. The Great Republic has fallen, and our names go down with stigma upon them. He wished to God it was in his power to save the Union by giving up his private opinions. He would forego every one. Is the South bent on revolution? He did not believe in such madness. He could speak for his own State. Old Kentucky would be satisfied with the remedy, and stand by the Union and die by it. He closed with a strong appeal to save the honor of the flag, and expressed the hope that such would be the case. He then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States as to the rights of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the dissensions be settled by constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace, therefore,

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States;

First. In all the Territories now or hereafter acquired North of latitude 36° 30', Slavery or involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the Territory South of that latitude, Slavery is hereby recognized as existing and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all Departments of the Territorial Government, during its continuance. All the Territory North or South of said line within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a Republican form of Government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States permitting Slavery.

Third—Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there, and holding them as such.

Fourth—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers or sea.

Fifth—Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth—No further amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified, so as to impair their efficiency. All laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law it shall not be deemed improper for Congress to ask the repeal of. The Fugitive Slave law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the Commissioner equal whether he decides for or against the claimant, and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a *posse comitatus* to be so as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade ought to be effectually executed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. POWELL's resolution was taken up, and, after the discussion of points of order, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, yielded the floor to Mr. HALE.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) said he simply rose to say that whatever he thought of the practicability of the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) he had no doubt about the purity of his motives and integrity, and the disinterested fervor of his patriotism. But the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) the other day rose to ask what was meant by the amendment of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. KING) and he now rose to ask for information. He had listened to the long and able, but erratic speech of the Senator from Texas, (Mr. WIGFALL,) who seemed explicit in his demands; but the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) seemed of an entirely different sect of politics. The demands put forth to-day were entirely different from those of the honorable Senator from Kentucky. His desire was to know which represented the demands to be made on our people. He wanted to know if the Senator from Kentucky represents the people, or simply the effusion of his own patriotic heart, and the people are really represented by the Senator from Texas. He really would like to know which of these two gentlemen represent the state of feeling in the South.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said he was a Union man, and his State was for the Union. He was prepared to accept the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. He asked the Senator from New-Hampshire if he was willing to do so, and to urge the people to so accept.

Mr HALE said not to the full extent, though he liked many things. He had listened to denunciations of a geographical line so long that he could not suddenly become a convert. He would wait for some assurance that the line would be kept. He did not believe the remedy lay in new provisions, but in a prompt and faithful execution of things already in bond. He was willing to look the thing all over. He had no doubt his State would render anything just and fair. He would not pledge for his people. He thought they had given the pledge of fidelity and would give it still. He thought the gentlemen too prone to throw the blame on the Republican Party, and make that the pack-horse of all evils, present or future. He feared they would be under the ban when he had been publicly disfranchised as unworthy to be on the Committees. He supposed his speech would be called inflaming. But the question would not be settled here, but would be settled by the voice of public opinion of all Christendom. We refused to cut KOSZTA when WEBSTER said if delivered to the Emperor of Austria we should stand at the bar to plead like a criminal before public opinion. We are making history, but let the future be what it may, he had no fear but the righteous judgment of public opinion, would be mightier than fleets or armies.

Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, suggested that the resolution of Mr POWELL, for the appointment of the Committee, be adopted, that they might go to work to make an effort to save the country.

Mr. POWELL's resolution was adopted, and the President authorized to form the Committee. Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolution was referred to the Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.) referred to his resolutions and argued in favor of a different mode of electing the President. But he should not now discuss the resolutions. He thought it devolved on every man to come forward and make an effort to save the country. He did not differ much from his Southern friends except as to the mode of redress. He was opposed to secession and would fight for the rights of the South in the Union and upon the battlements of the Constitution. He was not a compromising man or a conservative man, and would not demand anything but what was right. He should act on the basis of the resolutions passed by a large body of the people of Tennessee. Many believed that a State had the right to secede, and the belief was based on the resolution of 1798. Let us examine these resolutions. Mr. JOHNSON here read from letters of Mr. MADISON, to show that the Government was formed as a sacred compact; that a State has no right to secede, and that the only way for her to go out of the Union is by revolution. If the doctrine of secession is true, then we have no Government at all. The Government has no right to coerce a State, but has the right to enforce the laws against individuals in a State. He believed that the Personal Liberty bills of the North were unconstitutional and revolutionary, but this was no reason why the South should follow in revolutionary acts. He (JOHNSON) was in the Union, and meant to stay in the Union. He was not to be driven out by any act, but meant to fight in it. Suppose a slave should go to Vermont, and on his arrest there a mob should rescue him, that would be an act of nullification and rebellion which should be put down by the Government.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that, as his State was referred to, he would like to correct a wrong impression. Gentlemen seem to think that all the laws of the North in reference to slaves were specially enacted against the Fugitive Slave law. Now, the Personal Liberty law of Vermont was adopted six years before the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. There are two modes of recovering a slave. One is by taking him just as you would any other stolen property, and bringing a suit afterwards. This gave no protection against kidnappers. The laws of the North were generally made in regard to this mode, and not against the Fugitive Slave law at all. The people of the Free States never held the doctrine that a State could nullify an act of Congress. There was no reason for supposing that the North was unfair or uncandid.

Mr. JOHNSON—Did not Vermont pass a law relating to the same subject in 1858, and he would ask the Senator if he thought it unconstitutional?

Mr COLLAMER said that it was in the history of the transaction that at the time of the adoption of the law the Supreme Court had passed a law deciding that colored men had no rights under law which white men were bound to respect.

Mr. BENJAMIN of Louisiana, (Dem.,) asked if the Supreme Court had ever decided so?

Mr. COLLAMER said it had in his opinion. The people of Vermont never intended to pass an unconstitutional law.

The Senate here on motion of Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, informing him that he has placed in the hands of the Governor of that State his resignation as Representative, to take effect from the 1st of January.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution authorizing a special enactment so as to enable the Secretary of the Interior to decide on the validity of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company; also, a resolution having in view the employment of a war steamer on Columbia River. The former was referred to the Committee on Public Lands; the latter to that on Naval Affairs.

Mr. OTERO, of New-Mexico, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution recognizing the coöperation of the volunteers with the regular forces of that Territory, and proposing an appropriation to pay them.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.) rose to a personal explanation. Some friend of his had forwarded him the Illinois *Journal*, of the 13th inst., published in Springfield, where Mr. LINCOLN and himself reside. That paper is edited by a false and perverted specimen of humanity, named BAKER, a nephew of the President elect.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) raised the point of order that this was not a privileged question, and in this he was sustained by the Speaker, who said it had been decided heretofore that newspaper articles did not come under that head.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a bill amendatory of the Pacific Telegraph act.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) called up the resolution he introduced yesterday.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) moved to lay the subject on the table, with a view to proceed to other business, as its consideration would probably consume the whole day. He was perfectly willing that a fair vote should be taken on the resolution on Monday.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—89 against 92.

Mr. SHERMAN changed from Yea to Nay, merely for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, (Dem.) moved to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN was willing to withdraw his motion, with the understanding that a direct vote should be taken on the resolution.

Mr. STEVENSON's motion was disagreed to—87 against 91.

After further proceedings the resolution was tabled—88 against 81.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Aley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Butterfield, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Curtis, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgore, Kellogg, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, Morehead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Reynolds, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Royce, Sedgwick, Sherman, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Walton, Walton, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Wood—88.

NAYS—Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Anderson of Missouri, Ashley, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Boyce, Brigg, Brown, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davis, Delaplaine, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hill, Hindman, Holman, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Kunkel, Landrum, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, McClernand, McKenty, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Pryor, Pugh, Quarles, Reagan, Riggs, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Webster, Woodson, Wright—81.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.) raised the point that its first consideration must be in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, it containing matter in the nature of a money appropriation.

This question was debated.

The Speaker decided that the twelfth section of the bill provides for bonds to be issued to the amount of sixty millions, payable at the Treasury and redeemable in thirty years. This was certainly an appropriation. Therefore the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then went into Committee.

A considerable time was consumed in separately laying aside numerous bills which preceded the Pacific Railroad bill on the calendar, the opponents of this bill refusing to take it up immediately and independently of the others. When the bill granting lands for Nebraska railroads was reached, the Committee proceeded to consider it. Without making much progress thereon the Committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. FORD proposing to surrender his contract if Congress immediately put the Government printing establishment into operation, saying the rates are not remunerative. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Adjourned.

Letter from a Southern Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter of the 8th. We have fallen, indeed, upon evil times. It is too late to look to South Carolina to pause. Indeed I should much doubt the policy of her doing so.

There is the strangest skepticism in the minds of Republican members. They do not yet yield that there is any danger, and until we can convince them of this, we have not taken the first step to save the Union.

The very conservatism of the Border States, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, in this critical state of things, does harm instead of good. The first prudential measure resolved upon—the Committee of Thirty-three—was killed at once, by the stupid appointments of the Speaker. There is still some hope that even if the Gulf States go out we can reconstruct the the Government. To do this the whole fifteen Southern States would at once withdraw, adopt the present Constitution, with some small amendments, and appeal to Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York to come with us. This would probably bring back the whole.

The remedy is a harsh and heroic one, but some remedy is better than none.

In the meantime there must be great suffering, and I fear the coming Winter will thoroughly test the comparative evils of white vs. slave labor, and furnish the politicians of the Seward school with new ideas.

Deeply sensible of the wrongs of my section, and firmly convinced that no temporary patching up will now do, nor anything short of a radical settlement which will remove all cause of future difficulty, you may be assured no proper effort of mine will be wanting to restore peace and harmony.

I write in great haste and amid much confusion.

Yours, very truly, * *

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

DISPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEMBERS IN CHARLESTON—MILITARY RECEPTION—PRELIMINARY ACTION—THE QUESTION OF FEDERAL PROPERTY, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The members of the South Carolina State Legislature and the Delegates of the South Carolina Sovereign Convention reached this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and were greeted at the Railroad Dépôt with a salute of fifteen guns. The salute was fired by the Marion Artillery, who used two field-pieces for the purpose. The company were in line in two and a half hours after the first member had received notice to turn out. The fifteen guns fired were for the Southern States.

At the Railroad Dépôt a battalion of the State Cadets, under Major STEVENS were drawn up. On the arrival of the train the order was given to "open ranks," so that the Delegates could pass through the line.

Major STEVENS here mounted the platform of one of the cars, and greeted Gen. JAMISON, the President of the Convention, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: On learning that the Convention of South Carolina was about to visit the metropolis of the State, as an officer of the State I could not resist the impulse of my heart to bring out "young Carolina," as represented by the battalion of State Cadets, to do honor to the sovereignty of the State. Join with us in the testimonial of respect. You have been welcomed by the guns of the Marion Artillery, which are always ready to defend the rights of the State. We will now escort you, as the Representative of the Convention, to your residence. General, take my arm.

The battalion now shouldered arms and saw Gen. JAMISON to the carriage that was held in readiness for his use. The battalion and artillery then escorted him to the Mills House.

Judge WARDLAW rode in the carriage with Gen. JAMISON.

After the soldiers had again formed in line in front of the Mills House, Gen. JAMISON got out of the carriage, when the order was given to "present arms."

Gen. JAMISON uncovered his head, and turning to Major STEVENS spoke as follows:

Major STEVENS and Soldiers: Allow me in the name of the Convention to return you my profound acknowledgments for the honor which you have conferred upon me and the Convention in this escort. You will at once perceive the propriety that on this occasion I should say no more than this—that in coming to your ancient and honored City, the Convention comes prepared to sign an ordinance which is to make the State free and independent.

At the conclusion of his speech Gen. JAMISON was greeted with three cheers, as was also the Commander of the Cadets.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, at Institute Hall. About 150 members were present, the galleries were crowded with say, 700 spectators.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. FURLAN.

Mr. RHETT's resolution, that a Committee of —— members be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States, amended by inserting seven, was adopted.

Mr. MIDDLETON offered a resolution that the President be authorized to appoint an assistant Clerk. He said it was apparently impossible for one Clerk to do the business.

Mr. ADAMS—I don't think it proper. The Conventions of 1832 and 1850 had only one. If it is really necessary, I would be willing to have two.

Mr. SIMMONS was unfavorable to the multiplying of offices.

The resolution was tabled.

Mr. ORR moved that the Charleston Delegation be requested by the Convention to secure a more suitable hall. Carried.

Mr. HUTSON offered a resolution that four Standing Committees for this Convention, each consisting of seven members, be appointed, as follows:

First Committee—On relations with the slaveholding States of North America.
Second Committee—On Foreign Relations.
Third Committee—On Commercial Relations.
Fourth Committee—On the Constitution of the State.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved it be printed and made the order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. QUATTLEBAUM offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to receive proposals for printing the proceedings, to report as early as possible. Carried.

Mr. MAGRATH offered a resolution that so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to what he designates the property of the United States in South Carolina, be referred to a Committee of ——, to report of what such property consists, how it was acquired, and whether the purposes for which it was so acquired can be enjoyed by the United States after the State of South Carolina shall have seceded, consistently with the dignity and safety of the State; and that the said Committee furthermore report the value of the property of the United States not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the States. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. ADAMS—I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair takes this occasion to say that, by the rule of this body it is his duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies. It is manifest that this Convention cannot act with due deliberation where its proceedings may be disturbed by applause or censure. The Chair relies on the propriety of a Charleston audience for the maintainance of order, and trusts that he will have no occasion hereafter to allude to this subject. The rule must and will be enforced.

Mr. MOORE moved that Mr. MAGRATH's resolution be made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock. Carried.

Two new delegates here presented their credentials.

The Chair stated that he had received a document after the adjournment of the Convention, yesterday, at Columbia, purporting to be an address from a portion of the Georgia Legislature. It is addressed to this Convention.

The document was laid on the table.

The President then named the following Committees:

On Mr. INGLIS' resolution of yesterday, Messrs. Rhett, Chesnut, Orr, Gregg, Duncan and [illegible]son.

On the resolution to prepare an Address to the People of the Southern States, Messrs. Rhett, Calhoun, Finley, Wilson, Desaussure, Cheves and Tracy.

On Printing Messrs. QUATTLEBAUM, SIMMONS and KINSLER.

Mr. DETREVILLE submitted a resolution that it is expedient to appoint a Committee consisting of five citizens of the State to act with the Governor of the State, as councillors and advisers to be called the Council of Safety, to be forthwith appointed; and that it be referred to a Committee of the Convention to report thereon by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. ORR moved to postpone the matter till 1 o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

Mr. MAZYK's motion to read the Georgia address, and Mr. INGLIS' motion to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations were lost, and Mr. HANLON's motion to lay it on the table was carried.

Mr. SIMMONS moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Carried.

After the several Committees were requested to remain, the Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock precisely.

Numerous freshly-planted Palmetto trees are to be seen in the streets outside of the gutters.

Cockades and Palmetto flags are numerous.

To the left of the Merchants' Hotel is a splendid pole and a white flag, with a green Palmetto tree and a red star, and the inscription: "*Animus opibus que parite.*"

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

So far there is not a single voice for delay, much less for submission.

It is regarded as significant that a communication from a portion of the Georgia Legislature asking delay for coöperation, was tabled without reading.

The proposition of the Convention to the Federal Government will probably be to accept the harbor forts as Carolina's share of Federal lands and property.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The movements in your City and elsewhere at the North, which are reported to us by telegraph as being on foot, having for their purpose the selection of Commissioners on behalf of the people to come here as well as to visit other rebellious States, attract no little attention. I cannot help thinking that the leaders in the secession movement here are not a little fearful that some such thing will be done, and that a break will be made in their ranks. The perils, penalties, costs and consequences of secession are beginning to dawn in the minds of thousands who have hitherto given a blind and perhaps enthusiastic support to the cause, and who now secretly wish that what they conceive is at best a "doubtful good," might be averted. This is an important point, and on its treatment everything depends. I do not think that South Carolina can be approached directly; and I repeat what I have before said, namely: that through Georgia is the way to her understanding. Could Georgia be induced to intercede with South Carolina, although she is bound to carry out all the forms of secession, she would be very likely to listen. I am persuaded that she shivers at the prospect of going out alone into the cold to remain any great length of time. Her hope has all along been, and probably now is, that the other Cotton States would certainly follow her out of the Union. I have been assured by leading gentlemen, who in 1832 and 1850 were "coöperationists," that they are now precipitationists, because they became convinced that the other Cotton States were ready to coöperate, and go when South Carolina went, or soon after. Hitherto the coöperationists have been more numerous than the precipitationists, and have controlled the action of the State. They are "coöperationists," the most of them still. Hence I am persuaded that when it is shown that precipitation is not coöperation, very many of the coöperationists, among whom is the late Senator BARNWELL, one of the most considerable men in the State, would draw back from the plunge of precipitation.

To-day the City of New-York has more influence with South Carolina than the State of Virginia. In favor of the one there is a strong feeling because of the heavy vote she cast against LINCOLN; and against the other, because last year she rejected Mr. MEMMINGER, whom Carolina sent as commissioner to consult with her upon a separation. New-York City is always more respectfully and kindly spoken of in this city than Virginia; and whatever you say and do is regarded with interest here. If it is within the plans of your City to select gentlemen to act as commissioners, I beg to suggest some names that I hear spoken of in a manner that would seem to indicate they would have influence here, and that, at least, the gentlemen would be well received. If I were asked to select from a list of a number, four names, I would unhesitatingly give you MILLARD FILLMORE, CHARLES O'CONOR, HORATIO SEYMOUR and WASHINGTON HUNT. I make these suggestions with anxious desire to promote any plan that seems possible to work good, and afford whatever information I can pertinent to the question.

The tone of the English press, which is unexpectedly outspoken against the designs of the nullifiers, will be likely to prove provocatives to a "sober second thought," and perhaps aid the good offices of the peacemakers. Indeed, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that it would be fortunate could the Union have the aid of the practical efforts of the representatives of England and France in healing the breach which threatens to be so fatal. I am sure the suggestion is not wholly unworthy of notice.

The report that has been received here, though not confirmed, that Senator TOOMBS has prepared a plan of reconciliation has caused considerable uneasiness here. South Carolina rejects every idea of conciliation. Her motto is, secession at all hazards; and her hope has been that Georgia would act on it from principle. Lately it has been believed that she would. If Mr. TOOMBS has prepared the document which rumor attributes to him, the hopes of Carolina will be somewhat dashed. I repeat, Georgia holds the winning card in this game.

It is officially reported that South Carolina will be able to bring into the field an army of 33,000 men, which is about three times greater a number than the whole United States Army. Considering that there are but 47,000 males in the State over the age of 21 years, we must conclude that this is about the total population capable of bearing arms.

A very large proportion of the adult male population of the City of Charleston—probably as large a per centage as in any of the European Governments in a season of actual war—are enlisted into military organizations, who drill daily, and soon will be drafted into the army. More attention is given to the science of warfare, the best instruction is sought with more earnestness, constant and severe discipline is submitted to more patiently than by citizen soldiers generally. Large sums of money are being spent in this way, besides the time that is given up to the employment. The consequence will be that her army will be well acquainted with military tactics, besides having any amount of pluck. In a war they will be quite as good soldiers as those that were brought into the field as volunteers during the Mexican war.

If it be asked, wherefore all this? I have only to answer, resistance to the Federal Government, with the eminently practical ideas of attacking and capturing the forts in Charleston harbor, should they not be surrendered up at the demand of South Carolina when she shall have declared herself out of the Union. Nothing less than this is one item in the programme of secession.

Were it to become known in Charleston to day that five hundred, or any other considerable body of troops had been sent from New-York, or some other point, for the purpose of more perfectly garrisoning the forts here, within twelve hours after such intelligence had been confirmed, an organized attack would be made on the forts in question, and with the present means of defence they would, perhaps, be captured, though, as you may suppose, not without a desperate conflict. The forts are three in number—Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney. There are at present less than one hundred men and officers divided between them all.

Some official information has been received from the War Department, that the forts will not be reinforced, and the Revolutionists are greatly gladdened thereat. It would appear, therefore, that the Administration does not believe that there is danger of a collision, or intends to leave the gallant few here to fight it out. They will do it, though the Administration will not be granted thereby.

We are congratulating ourselves on the prospect of having the Convention, if not the Legislature in Charleston, on account of the small pox in Columbia. It would certainly relieve the universal dullness of our city.

It is understood that several have prepared ordinances of secession, to be presented to the Convention. I do not look for such instant action as has been predicted for some time past. Some are for the briefest possible declaration, while others are for a more prolix declaration, containing all the machinery of self-propulsion.

OUR COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, De[illegible]

The House had a session of over five hours, and, with the exception of the time occupied in balloting for Governor, was occupied with the bill providing for continuing the work on the new State Capitol. The bill originally appropriated half a million, and, after cutting the sum down to four hundred thousand dollars, it was passed, and sent to the Senate.

To show the magnanimity of the people of South Carolina, I have only to refer to a bill introduced into the House a few days since by a member from the interior, having for its object the selling of all free persons of color found in the State on and after the 1st of January next. This bill was referred to the Committee on Colored Population, who, after giving the subject the most deliberate investigation, reported yesterday through their Chairman, the Hon. J. HARLESTON READ. The Committee report against the passage of the bill, and assign various reasons for so doing. They assert that the free colored persons of the State number not less than ten thousand; that they are a thrifty, orderly and well-disposed class, and that they are owners of a vast amount of property both real and personal. These people, say the Committee, have not come to the shores of South Carolina suddenly, but many of them, as well as their ancestors, were manumitted for their fidelity and loyalty to the State; there are cases even, where persons of this class have been purchased and manumitted by the State Legislature, and there lives at this time one remarkable proof of this statement in the person of PETER DESVERNEYS, who, for his fidelity and loyalty to the State, was purchased, manumitted, and now enjoys the privilege of a place on the pension roll, and is, in fact, the recipient of one of the largest pensions on the roll of the State. The Committee say there is now a memorial before the Legislature, from the citizens of Charleston, numerously signed by those of the highest worth and respectability—slaveholders by inheritance and purchase—remonstrating in the strongest language against this proposed wrong to free negroes, and praying the Legislature to abstain from this act of injustice and cruelty. The petitioners claim for them that there are in that city many of the class "good citizens, patterns of industry, sobriety and irreproachable conduct."

The Committee state that, apart from these considerations there are difficulties of a practical character in the way of those who advocate this bill. The free colored persons in the City of Charleston alone pay taxes on $1,561,870 worth of property, including slaves, the latter amounting in value to three hundred thousand dollars, and the aggregate taxes reaching $27,569 18. The Committee ask very properly:

"What will become of the one million and a half of property which belongs to them in Charleston alone, to say nothing of their property elsewhere in the State? Can it enter into the mind of any Carolina Legislator to confiscate this property and put it in the Treasury? We forbear to consider anything so full of injustice and wickedness. Whilst we are battling for our rights, liberties and institutions, can we expect the smiles and countenance of the Arbiter of all events, when we make war on the impotent and unprotected, enslave them against all justice, and rob them of the property acquired by their own honest toil and industry, under your former protection and sense of justice?"

They say, "God forbid that this Legislature could tolerate such a sentiment—forbid it humanity—condemn it enlightened legislation." And your correspondent says "Amen!"

There was a great gathering in front of the Congaree House last night. Speeches were made by J. H. KINSLER and Col. W. B. WILSON, delegates to the Convention, and by Mr. T. J. WARREN, editor of the Camden *Journal*. As a matter of course the addresses were bitter in the extreme. After this was over the crowd went to the Assembly Hotel, where the young ladies on their way home from the Limestone Female Seminary were stopping, and gave them a serenade. They crowded the balconies with the letters M. G. on the front of their jockeys and cockades on their sides, and after the music Rev. Dr. CURTIS made an address of thanks. He was followed by several other gentlemen, and the crowd dispersed with three cheers for the "Minute Girls of Carolina." Z.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The bill for arming the State has just passed the Senate, after considerable debate, by a vote of 41 to 3. It comes before the House to-morrow.

There is much anxiety regarding Federal relations.

The Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi have arrived.

A Democratic caucus is to be held to night.

CO-OPERATION MEETING IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Coöperation meeting last night nominated Messrs. GARLAND, GOODE, WM. D. DUNN, JOHN A. WINSTON and ROBERT H. SMITH, as Delegates to the Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec 18.

A strong address to the people of Massachusetts is published this morning, denouncing the unconstitutionality of the Personal Liberty Bill, and recommending its repeal.

The address is signed by thirty-five gentlemen, including Ex-Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, Hon. B. R. Curtis, late Judge of the United States Supreme Court; Ex-Govs. Lincoln, Clifford, Washburn, Gardner, and other eminent citizens, representing nearly every county in the State.

At the quarterly meeting of the Irish Charitable Society, last night, after the transaction of the general business, strong Union resolutions were unanimously adopted, and several able and patriotic addresses were made. The meeting was fully attended.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN ON THE CRISIS.

BOSTON, Tuesday Dec 18.

The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, in an address delivered in Tremont Temple to-night, said the crisis in our nationality is a crucible in elements, and public liberty is to be tried to the uttermost. Further remarks were made in a like strain, and received with applause. The house was crowded.

LETTER FROM THE PROVISIONAL BISHOP OF NEW-YORK.

On Sunday last a letter from Bishop POTTER to the clergy and laity of the diocese of New-York, was read in the Episcopal churches. The document, which is quite long, alludes to the troubles which are upon us, and to the greatness which the Confederacy has achieved under the Federal Constitution. Members of the same political family have become so absorbed in the contemplation of one point of difference, that they have lost sight of [illegible] excellent [illegible] Bishop knows that there are [illegible] in each other's character [illegible] have become [illegible] to each other's [illegible] The asser[illegible] feelings, principles [illegible] his affections has [illegible], and that [illegible] exemption from all [illegible]. For this reason he [illegible] to do all that [illegible] appeals to each individual [illegible] to carry out the principles of conciliation in his power to carry out the principles on which the Government was founded. It [illegible] to stop and ask who is to blame for the present state of affairs. The evil is upon us, and is every day becoming greater. None can tell what the future may have in store if it is not at once checked. The Bishop therefore urges all to use with greater fervency and frequency the prayers in the Litany for Congress and for those in authority. He concludes with an ardent invocation that we may be rescued from present and impending perils.

WANT IN ALABAMA.

The Mobile *Register*, of Dec. 13, publishes the following extract from a letter written by a subscriber in Choctaw County:

"You Mobilians have but a faint idea of the misery that will be likely to exist in the country the coming year. I can assure you, from my own observation, that in less than two months from this time, eight families out of ten will actually be out of corn, and a great part of them will not [illegible] money to buy it with. And as your merchants will not fill orders unless the cash accompanies such orders, where is it to come from?"

POSITION OF MARYLAND.

The Action of Maryland to be Decided by that of Virginia—Tendencies of Public Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17, 1860.

Were you considered a bright lad at Rugby; did your familiarity with *terra-firma*, as mapped by that unroyal Dane, MALTE-BRUN, and your aptitude at paper navigation, ever command for you a premium in geography? If so, without turning to MITCHEL, you will comprehend the position of Maryland, and understand with shut eyes, in how great a degree geographical location may control State action. The Chesapeake bay, upon whose bivalves and crustacia, canvas-backs and terrapins, in her hour of trial Maryland will rely for food and raiment, forms a large sack, the mouth of which is held by Virginia, with the respective counties of Northampton and Princess-Anne on the one side and the other. Her great work of internal improvement, costing some $30,000,000, passes through the same State. Her chief trade is through that State with North-Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the West. In no part of the country are its citizens truer, or more warmly attached to the Union; but you can readily understand how, in the present crisis, the action of Maryland will be controlled by that of Virginia. Towards her our people look with anxious and expectant eyes. If that State declares for dissolution and a Southern Confederacy, so likewise will Maryland. No argument advocating a contrary policy would here be heeded. Otherwise, they say Baltimore must yield her position as the metropolis of the South to Norfolk, and the "ringing grooves" by which she holds communication with the Ohio, must be cut off, and her trade limited to Hop-pole Hill and Cumberland, the waters of the Choptank and Wicomico.

Identity of institutions, the joint ownership of the Potomac and other interests, serve still more closely to link our fate with that of Virginia. On the Slavery question, many entertain the belief, that as a matter of State policy it would be well if it did not exist among us. But it does exist, and with it the utmost sensitiveness to foreign interference, and the late Presidential vote shows how very few are they who would support a policy adverse to it; admitting, as it is meet we should, that the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN were all honorable men, and in no degree influenced by those seductive edibles, proverbially and scripturally known as the "loaves and fishes."

That the agriculture of this State is best promoted by slave labor, the tobacco interest—large and influential, Maryland in this respect standing next to Virginia and Kentucky—is of one voice. That the climate is adapted to the negro, no stronger illustration need be cited than the number of our free blacks—ninety thousand—greater than any other State. The Pro-Slavery influence is, beyond question, in the ascendant; and whatever may be the real motives actuating Carolina and the Cotton States, be this negro question with them pretext or not, there can be no doubt that in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, the sentiment of the North—the anathemas fulminated from its Press and pulpits—cause justly, general and serious reprobation and disgust. The States alluded to do not apprehend any servile insurrections; but they are deeply interested in this property; they feel that the kindly relations between the master and the slave are seriously affected by it and impaired, and they will defend the institution against what they deem its demoralization by political agitation, at the sacrifice of the Union and at the risk of war. The loss of political power may, and no doubt in many instances, does actuate and inflame the politicians and demagogues, but unfortunately, these latter find in the people themselves a deep and earnest feeling, which, from the infatuation that ever attends extreme opinions, is too easily kindled into recklessness and rage, and makes men, without inquiry, adopt any argument appealing to their interests or passions.

The thousands of conservative people at the North are here hardly known to exist; their very existence being obscured by the eternal negro talk. This may be limited to a minority—it may be the work of politicians, false and corrupt as politicians generally are—but the people here do not so believe; they consider it as characterizing the sentiment of the entire North, and unless this sentiment is corrected, and some stable guarantee is given that the provisions of the Constitution are everywhere and in all respects to be maintained, observant and reflecting men consider that the event deprecated by WASHINGTON has arrived, and that longer Union is impossible. This, like all domestic questions, is of a delicate nature. The North must correct its gratuitous warfare and denunciations.

Look at the affair at Harper's Ferry. Mr. TURNER, one of the victims of that mad outrage, was, in this State and his own, widely known and beloved. His father was the intimate friend and companion of WASHINGTON, the partaker of his confidence and councils. He is murdered without cause, ruthlessly and barbarously, yet we, his friends, neighbors, and acquaintances, read in the papers how, so late as the 2d inst. even, a States-Attorney of Ohio moves the Court to adjourn its proceedings out of respect to the anniversary of BROWN's execution, and how, in compliance with an insane and perverted public opinion, the Court basely complies. Mr. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, a wordy demagogue, the self-vaunted advocate of free speech, "at all times, *in time or out of time*," presides at a meeting brought together by similar opinions, and is elected Governor of the State by an overwhelming majority. Men ask, can these things be, and yet convey no warning of storm and danger? The pennant at the mast-head is a narrow slip of bunting,—it shows, however, which way the wind blows, and disregarding it, many a noble ship has gone down on coral-reef and breaker. Rely upon it, this is the feeling of the border States. In a situation to control the current of events, and with, I think, a cordial disposition to restore harmony and union, their influence in this behalf can only be secured by the prompt and decided rebuke of abolitionism by the Northern people themselves.

The madness into which the Keitts, the Yanceys, the Wigfalls, and men of that complexion would whip their constituents, gains slight approval here. The threat of a Cotton and Negro Confederacy, strengthened in its resistance against the Federal Government by alliances with England, is regarded as it should be. The reliance, affected or real, which Southern statesmen, place on England's jealousy of this country, of its trade and commerce, and the alleged gratification it would give her to see this Government destroyed, are false and delusive. That she is not jealous of the marine enterprise of this country is evidenced by the repeal of her navigation laws. And England feels—a representative Government herself—that in the hour of trial her best friend would be her quondam American Colonies, now, and I hope long to be, the United States of America. Equally fallacious the hope that Great Britain, who has sacrificed so much in the cause of emancipation, will, by any alliance of hers, sustain or encourage Slavery. The same may be said of France. Yet, though all such expectations may be delusive, before this letter appears in your columns, South Carolina will have seceded. There seems to be no one, neither at the North nor at the South, brave or good enough to surrender party for mankind. If our public men throughout the country would dare only follow what is right, public approbation would, in the end, follow them, and the Union would be preserved; but madness and imbecility rule the hour.

How much of the present condition of things is to be traced to the present corrupt Administration I leave to the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, if he has any, to say. Known traitors to the Constitution he has allowed to remain in his Cabinet, and control his Executive opinions, betraying the laws they were sworn to support. Instead of seeing that his official oath was kept inviolate, he now recommends a day of humiliation and prayer. Even in Charleston his temporizing message was regarded with scorn and contempt. "I said to the camel-bird, 'Fly!' It said, 'I cannot—I am a camel!' I said to it, 'Carry!' It said, 'I cannot—I am a bird!'" Humiliation and prayer are becoming to men and nations at all times. There are none so wise or so good who have not continual occasion for both. But the recommendation of the President at this time, as much as we feel how deeply both are needed, calls to mind the motto to CARLYLE's *Later-day Pamphlets.* "'Ah! well,' said his Lordship, 'God will mend all!' 'Aye, aye—but,' said RONALD, '*we must help Him to mend it!*'" If any firmness can now save the country, until there is some reaction in public sentiment, it should be directed by the utmost prudence, and not be left to the guidance of violence. The maintenance of the law, if it is not now too late to maintain it, should be undertaken only by those who hold the law sacred, everywhere, North and South. Politicians and preachers have done much to destroy it; let the honest people and laymen now come forward. With God's help, let all good citizens put their shoulders to the work, and not leave to the bad ones to effect that which, I trust, must soon be too popular to be withstood—the preservation of the Union.

CECIL.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

Over Two Millions of Specie Shipped during the Week ending the 8th inst.

Effect of the American Agitation in England.

The Rumored Negotiations for the Sale of Venetia Unfounded.

The screw-steamship *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, belonging to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, which sailed from Liverpool at 11.30 on the morning of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived yesterday morning.

Her advices have been partly anticipated by the *Bohemian* off Cape Race.

The following amount of specie has been brought by the *Etna*:

Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	£1,000	Ward & Co	£1,000
F. I. Bawn & Co., Balt.	3,000	Charles Taylor	1,111
John G. Dale	2,000	T. Dunham—D. & D.	1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	1,100	Brown, Bros. & Co	50,000
H. De Cordova & Co	2,800		
Total			£66,011

The total shipment of gold for New-York by the steamer *Atlantic*, which left Southampton on the 5th, was £149,450. In addition, the *Borussia* took £3,500 in specie, on the 4th, from Southampton for New-York.

The Empress EUGENIE, on the 4th inst., paid a visit to Queen VICTORIA at Windsor Castle. Her stay was very brief, not exceeding two hours. Her reception by the inhabitants of Windsor was very cordial.

As the West India Mail steamer *Tasmanian* was leaving England, on the 3d inst., she ran ashore inside the needles during a thick fog. She was got off, however, at the next tide and returned to Southampton, where it was found she had suffered no apparent damage beyond the fouling of her screw.

The case of "Irwin *versus* Lever," in which the plaintiff seeks to recover from Mr. LEVER compensation for services in promoting the formation of the Galway line, was again before the public in the Court of Common Pleas. The defendant pleaded "never indebted." The plaintiff was non-suited.

The supplementary Convention to the commercial treaty between France and England is published in extenso. The articles enumerated in the tariff comprise textile fabrics composed of flax, cotton, wool, silk, vegetable fibres, also chemical products and dyestuffs, glass and crystal ware, earthenware, pottery, &c.

The apprehensions of a monetary crisis in Paris had subsided. The bullion in the Bank of France during the last week is said to have increased by fifteen million francs.

The London *Star* says that appeals for English subscriptions to present a testimonial to Capt. WILSON, of the *Minnie Schiffer*, have been generously responded to from many quarters; so much so, that a commission to paint a picture of the rescue, for presentation to Capt. WILSON, has been entrusted to Mr. BRIERLY, the eminent marine painter, who has had several interviews with Capt. LEITCH, of the *Connaught*, and has received from that gentleman all the details necessary to enable him to produce an accurate representation of the scene.

The Common Council of London are going to present a valuable sword and the freedom of the city to Gen. GARIBALDI, "as a mark of respect for his noble patriotism, unflinching courage, unselfish conduct, untiring zeal, and heroic deeds on behalf of freedom and independence in the late struggle for liberty in Italy."

A meeting was held in Dublin on the 4th inst. in favor of a repeal of the British Union. Among the reasons, given in the resolutions, for an independent Irish Parliament, were the following:

1st. Because we believe the antagonism between creeds and class, the system of petty bribery and corruption, and the compelled poverty of our people, by which England maintains her rule in this country, are calculated to degrade, demoralize, and destroy the Irish people. 2d. Because we believe that a native Government would promote harmony and good will among all creeds and classes of Irishmen, encourage Irish industry, and in a short time fill the land with genuine prosperity.

The *Nazione* of Florence announces that the decisive attack on Gaeta will not take place until the 5th or the 6th inst. There are now upwards of 200 siege guns placed in the batteries, including 50 mortars.

VICTOR EMANUEL's arrival in Palermo has been followed by the issue of a proclamation to his new Sicilian subjects. In this proclamation he exhorts them to union and concord, and promises that he will "establish institutions for promoting public morality," and will respect the privileges of the Sicilian Church.

The official journal of Vienna repeats the recent declaration of a semi-official newspaper that there is no foundation for the rumors respecting negotiations for the sale of Venetia, and adds that "of course there can be no question of selling a crown-land."

The accounts from Hungary grow daily more menacing for the Austrian Government, and it is said that in several districts no taxes are paid, the numbers who refuse to pay being so great that the authorities cannot imprison them, while their property would find no purchasers if it were seized.

The *Toulonnais* of the 1st says: "The iron-plated frigate *La Gloire*, which has been out with the *Algésiras* to try her speed against that vessel, returned to our roadstead yesterday. During all the trials with two, four, six and eight boilers, the *Gloire* had much the advantage of the *Algésiras*, which is, however, one of our fastest vessels. It was also ascertained that the frigate possesses the necessary qualities for facing all weathers at sea."

The Agitation in the United States.

THE SOUTHERN SCHEME OF RETALIATION.

From the London Times, Dec. 4.

At the great book sale which is going on at Paris a complete copy of MARAT's *Ami du Peuple* brought a large sum. M. SOLAR was unrivaled in the diligence with which he collected the fugitive literature of the French Revolution, and many a pamphlet or broadside in his collection, which was worth nothing sixty years ago, is now eagerly sought for by the curious. Nothing, indeed, is more interesting than such specimens of political eccentricity. To read on the old original yellow paper the monstrous sentiments of men who at a time of commotion have gained power over the minds of their cotemporaries has a singular attraction. Should and one at the present day be disposed to form such a collection for the benefit of posterity, he should certainly take care to include in it the Message of Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN to the Legislature of Georgia,—a document which the future historian of the United States will hardly fail to quote as illustrating the height to which party madness reached at the time of the great Presidential Election of 1860.

We have already alluded to this preposterous composition, which in parts seems more like a burlesque of the Southern political style than a serious State paper; but it would be a vain attempt to convey a notion of its contents except by something like an abstract, which we will therefore give our readers. Gov. BROWN, though as pretentiously logical as a French pamphleteer, *sets out with a principle which, if carried into action, will involve the Georgians in war, not only with New-England, but with the British Empire and every Power in Europe.* He bases the morality of retaliation on the fact that the Northerners are grossly dishonest in neglecting to capture fugitive slaves, inasmuch as they inherit the fortunes made by Northern slavedealers in the old times, and also themselves make money by manufacturing and selling cotton, which is the produce of slave labor. This argument is so conclusive in the eyes of the Governor that he devotes something like a column of our type to its illustration.

Gov. BROWN's theory is, that in selling negroes sixty years ago the Northerners covenanted for the quiet possession of them and their progeny forever. To prevent slaveowners, therefore, from introducing their slaves freely into the Northern States and carrying them back again is as great an invasion of Southern rights as if the Charleston and Savannah authorities were to seize a Yankee trader's stock of goods. It has, of course, escaped the zealous Governor that this theory applies equally to England. Our forefathers were large slave traders, our fortunes have been increased by selling negroes to the American planters, and yet we perversely and dishonestly declare that a Georgian gentleman's colored servant becomes a free man directly he touches British ground. Accordingly, every right of retaliation which the Southern States have against Massachusetts they have also against England. Should, then, the mild wisdom of the Governor prevail, and a Southern Confederacy be established on Brownite principles, we must expect to have some very peremptory demands made on us, and in case of refusal to be treated even as the Northern Freesoilers. What measures are to be adopted against them it may, therefore, be interesting to inquire. Gov. BROWN recommends to the Legislature the passing of a law to empower the Governor to "seize such amount of the money or property of such offending and faithless State which may be found within the limits of this State as may be amply sufficient fully to indemnify [the Governor is throughout rather redundant in style] such citizen of this State who may have been robbed of his property by the failure of such faithless State to discharge its constitutional obligations." But this is not all. The Northerners are not only to be robbed every time a State refuses to aid in catching a negro, but they are to be murdered with impunity. In the history of the French Convention, nothing more atrocious is recorded than the proposal of Gov. BROWN that "the penal code and all other laws of this State which protect the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens of other States while in this State, be repealed," so far as regards any State which refuses to recognize the owner's property in his slave within its limits. The only excuse for him is that he is probably writing a "sensation" Message, and knows that his counsels will never be adopted. The people of Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York and Wisconsin, as being the principal offenders, would at once be declared "without the protection of the laws of this State," and it would rest with the Governor to restore them to such protection when their respective Governments should have met the views of the Southern party.

After this, even the mad scheme of prohibiting trade with the Abolitionist States, by discriminating duties in favor of those whose legislation is more satisfactory, seems quite natural. It is recommended that a differential duty of 25 per cent. shall be laid on the productions of every State which neglects to carry out the principles of the Fugitive Slave law, and a system of inquisition is to be established in order to discover what amount of Northern goods is sold yearly in the State. If these remedies fail, the Governor recommends secession, seeming not to recognize that his former proposals involve not only secession, but war. Such are the auspices under which the Southern States are asked to destroy the Union, which has lasted eighty years, and given them a place among the first nations of the earth. The world will judge for itself what are the chances of a federation in which Gov. BROWN shall be a leading spirit.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Dec. 4.

The New-York advices to-day show that in the three days from the 17th to the 20th of November the panic had reached its climax, and that a reaction had apparently commenced just before the departure of the mail. The favorable turn had been brought about by a joint measure of sixteen of the principal banks—these institutions having at length become sufficiently alarmed to consent to act together for the common safety. Any further delay would have resulted in a general suspension in some of the principal branches of business, and especially in the grain trade. The New-York exporters were in this position: They were liable for drafts made upon them by the Western houses for grain and other produce transmitted to New-York, and their legitimate means of meeting these drafts consisted in the sale of bills upon the European houses to whom this produce is consigned. But such bills had at length become totally unsalable, and a stoppage of payment therefore seemed inevitable. In that case the break-up of the New-York export houses would have been followed by that of the Western produce dealers, and these in turn would have brought down all the Western banks to which they are indebted for advances. In this emergency the majority of the New-York banks agreed to hold a meeting at the Bank of Commerce. The total banking capital of the City is £13,800,000, and about £9,000,000 of that amount was represented on the occasion. The conference resulted in a resolution to purchase bills of exchange on England in the open market to an amount equal to £500,000, each bank contributing *pro rata* to the payment. A Committee was formed to carry out the measure, Messrs. STEVENS, TILESTON and T. TAYLOR, the respective Presidents of the Bank of Commerce, the Phœnix Bank and the City Bank, being the parties selected. On the following day, Nov. 20, this Committee met at 1 o'clock, but, of course, it was then found that other buyers had come into the market. Although the Committee offered to purchase largely at the rates current a few hours previously, scarcely any applications were made to them. This was on the afternoon preceding the departure of the present mail, and they were to continue their sittings from day to day. Meanwhile, the transactions had been large in the open market at 100 to 102 merchants' and 103 to 104 for bankers' bills, and it will probably be found that the public have subsequently continued to keep up with the bank biddings. At the same time, there was a general understanding on the part of the banks, although it was not formally adopted as a resolution, that they should extend their discounts, and, acting upon this, some of them had doubled their scale of accommodation. These movements had already caused violent fluctuations in the stock market, and an average rebound had been established of about 3 or 4 per cent. Illinois Central has gone up from 52 to 55; Erie from 26½ to 28, and New-York Central from 70¾ to 73. The question then arises "How will the proposed purchase of £500,000 bills of exchange affect this country?" Some impression prevailed that it was the intention of the banks to remit the bills forthwith to BARING's, with orders to have them discounted, and for the amount to be sent back in gold. Other letters, however, affirm positively that they do not contemplate any summary proceeding of this kind, but will simply send the bills for collection at maturity, and meanwhile, from time to time, as the exchange rises, sell their own drafts against them. If the latter course be pursued, the result will be that no gold movement will take place, because the bank drafts would be sold to persons having to make payments to this country. If, however, the rate of interest, which had just ranged between 1 and 2 per cent. per month, should be maintained at a high point, the banks possibly will be disposed to order some amounts in gold to be sent to them forthwith. In any case the affair is not likely to have a very important influence on our market, while the effect of the arrival in New-York of £200,000 or £300,000 from this side, coupled with the steady receipts from California, may be estimated, not only by the experience of 1857, but by the fact that the drain from the North to the South, which has caused all the present confusion, is believed not to have greatly exceeded half a million sterling. With regard to the political question, there had been no material change, but the probability is that before the close of the year the people in both sections of the country will be looking for new sources of excitement, and eager to get rid of the present difficulty by any dexterous compromise that may be offered.

From the London News. Dec. 4.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts continue to report great general steadiness. There are, however, symptoms of diminished activity in several branches. Some effect has been produced by the uncertainty of the money market; and business in connection with America has naturally been checked by the disquieting character of the advices from that quarter. At Birmingham and Wolverhampton business in the hardware trades has decidedly fallen off. The iron trade remains heavy, and complaints of dullness continue to be received from the lace and some other departments. The cotton manufacturing interest, however, continues to display great activity, and generally throughout the kingdom the instances wherein work is not procurable by the laboring classes are still comparatively rare.

From the London Times City Article, Dec. 6.

The English funds continue buoyant. Consols opened at an advance of ⅛, but a subsequent improvement was not maintained. The applications for discount at bank to-day were of an average scale. There were no operations in gold at bank. The £2,000,000 in silver from the Bank of France is still in course of transmission.

The *Suffolk* has arrived from Australia with two days later advices, having made the passage in the short period of 68 days. Her gold is said to be £125,000 at least.

The last prices from Paris show a decline of ⅛ in Rentes, although only 13,000 sovereigns were withdrawn from bank yesterday for transmission to New-York by the *Atlantic*. It appears that the vessels have taken out £149,500. Various amounts must therefore have been withdrawn from private banks or from the branch at Portsmouth.

Suspension has been announced of Mr. A. INGRAM. He is at present engaged upon a contract of £90,000 for fortifications at Dover, and another of upwards of £100,000 on the North level sewer in London.

It has transpired that one of the oldest and most respectable houses in the building trade, that of Messrs. THOS. PIPER & SON, of Bishopsgate, is in difficulty.

To-day the railway market improved in morning with consols, and although the full rise was not maintained, closed intrinsically good. The principal movement has been an advance in North-eastern, and especially in Government stocks. Caledonian and Great Northern Midland Counties scantily supplied, and also from L. and Y. has slightly relapsed. From increased prosperity of railway property in general, good guarantee stocks are in demand, but very scarce. The improvement in American railway securities continues. Illinois Central and New-York and Erie being especially in demand.

The New-York news is only three days later, though it is said in some of the papers to be six days later. The news of the sudden rise in the Bank of England rate of discount to 6 per cent. had not reached New-York.

Considerable recovery in the New-York Stock market has taken place—the Banks are also discounting bills freely, having agreed to protect each other by making common cause with their stock of bullion. The accounts of the rate of Exchange are confused—one telegram quotes it as low as 103, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Banks. Another says that the range was from 100 to 107, and another that bills were still almost unsalable. If the price at 100 was only for inferior descriptions, and 107 was the charge for bankers' drafts, then there would be no advantage on the shipment of gold from this country, except in cases where persons might be willing to run risks. The correctness of the statement that the Philadelphia Banks have all stopped is open to great doubt. The suspension of Banks in the Southern States creates no surprise. The effect will be to mitigate the bullion crisis, as when a stoppage has taken place there is no more struggle for a supply of specie. The vital question will be as to the ability of the New-Orleans bankers—their total capital being nearly $5,000,000, with a note circulation of $2,000,000.

From the London News (City Article) Dec. 6.

After rising ⅛ per cent., consols closed scarcely higher than yesterday. Some effect was produced by the still very unsettled condition of financial affairs in America. In the market for British Railway Stocks the immediate tendency of prices to-day was favorable. The Discount Market was moderately active, but the supply was adequate to the demand, and the best bills were taken at 4¾ ⅌ cent.; for 6 months-paper the rate was scarcely below 5½. A moderate amount of business was done at bank.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the London News, Dec. 4.

Notwithstanding the experience gained in the year 1857, it has been the fashion latterly to speak lightly of the probable effect upon our market of the political and financial convulsion in America, of which we now are witnesses. The movements at present witnessed are sufficiently important to impress us with a juster perception of the intimate relation which has been established between one mercantile community and another by the ramifications of modern commerce. It is very instructive to trace the commercial effects of the secession agitation in the United States. The delicate system of credit has been instantly dislocated. One of the most prominent uses of credit is to adjust transactions between distant points by a mere paper acknowledgment, which precludes the necessity of transmitting either specie or any other form of currency. A great blow having been struck at public confidence by the threatened disruption of the American Confederacy, the whole bill-market is thrown out of joint, holders of money hesitate to part with it, the rates of discount have advanced considerably, and specie is largely absorbed as a medium of remittance, in lieu of the far more economical medium ordinarily furnished by bills of exchange. This being the position of affairs as between the Northern and the Southern States, to say nothing of the Western, it quickly becomes the position as between the United States and Europe. The natural effect of the excessive stringency in the American money market is to attract specie to its relief from this country. Saturday's steamer from Liverpool for New-York, accordingly, took £108,500 in gold, and more is expected to follow. There are several considerations which promote this drain. In the first place, as already mentioned, at periods of uncertainty and alarm, our elaborate machinery of paper interchanges is very apt to slip away from us, and to fling us back upon the more primitive plan of discharging our debts in hard cash. At these periods no trader wishes to put his name to a single bit of paper more than is absolutely necessary, for, in the first place, the free circulation and convertibility of the instrument are materially impaired, and, in the next place, he may find himself responsible for other people's liabilities. Then again, houses in this country seeing the storm in America, may think it very friendly to assist their American connexions with remittances in the peculiarly acceptable form of gold. The argument has been used that, as houses which are engaged in exchange transactions will reckon it hazardous to send out gold unless the exchange falls so much further as to promise a considerably increased margin of profit, we need not fear that any remittances of importance will be made at present. But this view is corrected by the very fact that gold is now being shipped, and that it is sent not as an exchange operation. We have seen reference made to the experience of 1857, when gold which was sent to America was returned in the same boxes, which had not even been opened. But if the temporary possession of a specie remittance strengthened the position and consolidated the credit of houses in America, who can say that the operation did not fulfill its object? Again, specie may be sent as the best medium of paying for securities or produce, which are excessively depreciated in the United States. At a time of general confusion and alarm, it is easy to perceive the advantage possessed by the buyer who steps, cash in hand, into a group of eager because necessitous sellers. For example, our city article has drawn attention to the fact that Illinois Central Railway shares, which are quoted here about $50 per share, were purchasable at New-York, when the steamer *Atlantic* left, at a price equal to $35, or even less, showing a difference of 15 per cent. A time of panic is a time to buy, if you have money, not to sell; and the greater the panic the greater the chance of picking up bargains. Nor must we overlook the rather remarkable statistics of the trade of the port of New-York for the first ten months of the present year, which show, compared with last year, an increase of £5,100,000 sterling in the exports, a decrease of £2,000,000 in the imports, and a decrease of £3,560,000 in the exports of specie. The balance would appear to be still largely in favor of America.

We do not wish to indorse any exaggerated apprehensions respecting the probable flow of gold to the United States, since it is not to be doubted for a moment that a subsidence of the political agitation would be quickly followed by a revival of confidence in commercial channels; but the few considerations which we have thrown together will show that the specie shipments now commenced do not possess the hazardous character which has been attributed to them. They argue sagacity and providence, not a speculation upon the turn of the exchange.

The Agitation in Hungary.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

A person on whose judgment and veracity I have perfect confidence this morning returned to Vienna from Hungary, and he gives a truly lamentable account of the state of affairs in that country. The German *employés* are leaving Hungary by scores, and something very like anarchy prevails, as the county authorities are not yet constituted. My informant—who has a bias in favor of the Austrian Government—further states that the Hungarians will reject the proposals which have now been made with disdain. The reply to a question whether the Liberal party will relinquish its right to vote the supplies of money and men was: "There are not a thousand persons in Hungary who are willing to cede to the crown the most important privilege which the nation possesses." On the 28th instant it was reported at Pesth that the state of siege would be proclaimed in all those counties which objected to the reorganization of the counties on the basis of the imperial ordinances, and insisted on the restoration of the laws of 1847 and 1848, but it is doubtful whether the report is correct. In the Szolnok county the people have entirely ceased to use stamps, and very few of them pay their taxes. There have been disturbances at Miskolcz and Mezö-Csat, but it is said that they were less serious than those at Debreczin and Eperies. Travelers say that every one does now what he pleases in Hungary, and there is reason to believe that the statement is correct.

Insolvency of the Papal Government.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that the holders of the Roman bonds who applied on Dec. 1 to MM. ROTHSCHILD for the interest due on their coupons, received instead of money the following notice: "The Government of his Holiness the Pope having as yet remitted to MM. ROTHSCHILD only a part of the interest due on Dec. 1, the holders will be immediately informed, as soon as the whole of the necessary funds have been remitted, of the day on which payment of the coupons will be possible."

MM. MIRES & Co., naturally anxious for the credit of the Roman railways, write as follows to the Paris *Presse*:

"MM. ROTHSCHILD have refused to pay the coupon of interest due on the bonds of the Papal Government, and in the publication which they have made for the purpose of announcing this suspension of payment they have adopted a form which is of a nature to give rise to the belief that it is the Roman Railroad shares, payment of whose interest has been retarded. Now the interest of the General Society of Roman Railways is paid by MM. MIRES & Co., and, in consequence of annexations and existing acts, this interest is guaranteed by the Governments of His Holiness and of King VICTOR EMANUEL; this guarantee is, moreover, superfluous, since the revenues of the lines will be more than sufficient to pay the interest of the capital employed. I am not to examine MM. ROTHSCHILD's refusal of assistance to the Papal Government, but no one is ignorant that State obligations are sacred for all Governments, and that for the States of the Church especially, the Government of His Majesty, VICTOR EMANUEL, is altogether disposed to recognize its share in the debt of the Pontifical Government. These explanations seemed to me necessary in order to reassure interests which there seems to be a wish to disturb without serious reasons."

The Visit of the French Empress to England.

From the Moniteur.

We are informed from England that the journey of the Empress, undertaken with the sole view of improving her health, becomes, despite all the precautions of her Majesty to preserve her *incognita*, a real ovation.

In Scotland, wherever she has been recognized, the towns have hastened to present addresses to her; the lords of the soil have vied with each other in doing the honors of their noble mansions.

On the 28th of November the Empress paid a visit to her cousin, the Princess MARY, at Hamilton Castle.

At Stirling and at Glasgow the Volunteers turned out and gave cheers for the Emperor and Empress.

At Preston and at Manchester the reception given to Her Majesty was the more significant as Her Majesty was not expected. In the great manufacturing city of Manchester the reception assumed quite a character of enthusiasm. "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive la paix!*"—such were the shouts which greeted Her Majesty.

On the 3d of December the Empress purposes paying a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

These sympathetic manifestations of the English nation can only tend to strengthen the bonds between the two nations. They show in a striking manner how the common sense of the masses discards the violent and thoughtless attacks of which a portion of the press does not fear to make itself the organ.

The Livingstone African Expedition.

The following letter has been received by the Bishop of Oxford from Dr. LIVINGSTONE:

SENNA, April 7.

MY LORD BISHOP: By a letter from the Bishop of South Africa, I lately learned with great satisfaction that a beginning had been made of a great work for the interior of this country. I am extremely glad and thankful to hear that the Universities intend to send forth, as in the olden time, Missionaries to seek to win to the faith of Christ the heathen of Africa. The Bishop's letter was found among some fragments of a lost mail-bag, which floated some seven miles west of the spot where they were launched, and I presume to think that a letter from your Lordship on a subject in which you take such a special interest may be among the things which have perished.

By my letter respecting the opening made into the Highland Lake region from the Shire you will have seen that simultaneously with your prayerful movement at home our steps have been directed to a field which presents a really glorious prospect for the mission. By the Shire you get easily past the unfriendly border tribes, and then the ridge which rises on the east to a height of 6,000 feet affords varieties of climate within a few miles of each other. The region bathed by the lakes is predominantly a cotton-producing one, and, as far as we can learn from Burton and Speke, the people possess the same comparative mildness of disposition as I observed generally prevailing away from the sea-coast. There are difficulties, no doubt, an unreduced language, and people quite ignorant of the motives of missionaries, with all the evils of its being the slave-market. But your University men are believed to possess genuine English pluck, and will, no doubt, rejoice to preach Christ's Gospel beyond other men's line of things. Viewing the field in all its bearings, it seems worthy of the Universities and of the English Church, and bearing in mind and heart Him who promised, "Lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," there is not the shadow of a doubt but that her mission will become a double blessing—to our own over-crowded home population and to the victims of Slavery and the Slave-trade throughout the world. Let the Church of England only enter upon this great work with a will, and nations and tribes will bless her to the latest generations. The late Dr. PHILLIPS, of the Cape, told me that missionaries always did most good by doing things in their own way. I am fully convinced that your way of sending a Bishop with your mission is an admirable one. The field is all your own. I think that the Church is called upon to put forth her best energies, and endeavor to repay somewhat the wrongs we have done to Africa.

The French have a strong desire to enter before us. A Señor CRUZ, the great agent of French emigration from this coast, lately returned from Bourbon with a sugar-mill and coffee-cleaning machine, sugar canes of superior quality, and coffee-seed, and two Frenchmen to work the machines. Both, however, soon perished of fever. The Portuguese hate us and our objects, partly because of our religion, but chiefly because we suppress the Slave-trade. They desire the French to come and establish their authority over the slaves. At present Portuguese slave rule is mild, because the slave can so easily flee to independent tribes. If the French slave system were established here, slave-hunting would go on till the country was depopulated. Even for the incipient plantation of CRUZ there is slave hunting among the very people we lately visited at Shelba and Negassa. The mission will require a steamer drawing about eight feet to serve as a home till preparations are made. Having lost my dispatches, I do not know whether Government will give me another; it would be at the service of the mission. I send home Mr. RAE, our engineer, to superintend a second for the lakes. This we shall build whether we get one from the Government or not. It is to be made capable of being unscrewed and carried past the cataracts. It will give security to settlers, without firing a shot, and will promote the extinction of the Slave-trade by lawful commerce more than several ships on the ocean. My brother, Mr. CHAS. LIVINGSTONE, will take charge of trade for a time.

I rejoice that Miss COUTTS has come nobly forward and aided the Bishop to establish an institution for the sons of chiefs—sorry it was not in existence when I was with SECHELE. I am going up to the Makolo country to return my native friends home.

Affectionately yours, D. LIVINGSTONE.

A College for the Masses—Appeal on Behalf of a Western College.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to an institution of learning, known by the name of Western College, and situated in Linn County, Iowa.

This College is not quite four years old, but has made commendable proficiency in developing the moral, intellectual and physical powers of young ladies and gentlemen, and is situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations this side the Rocky Mountains.

It has, however, been perplexed with the financial difficulties of the West almost the whole period of its existence; and after having labored faithfully, and under the circumstances successfully, to sustain itself by the benevolence of its own citizens, its friends find themselves compelled to appeal to the friends of popular education in the East for assistance.

In soliciting aid from the City of New-York at this time for our youthful College, it may be necessary to furnish some reasons for so doing. By your permission I will briefly present them, or at least some of them, through your paper.

1. We are building up a College for the masses—where the poor as well as the rich can obtain a liberal education—a *Manual Labor* College. Such a College, located in a healthy place, is one of the best safeguards possible against the prostration of the physical powers, during the process of developing the mental.

2. This is being done in the *West*, and we ask assistance from the East, not only upon the principle that those who have these privileges should assist those who have not, but especially because the West has been suffering under serious financial embarrassment, for nearly four years past—causing great pressure upon all enterprises of this kind.

3. We ask help, because without it we know not how to proceed; our liabilities must be met.

4. We ask it, because we are unable to place the College in a situation to meet the pressing demands of students whose finances will not permit them to proceed with their education unless it is done.

5. We ask it, because almost daily applications are made by persons abroad, not excepting New-York City, for positions where such can assist themselves in procuring an education, both mental and physical, but which applications, though very pressing, we are unable to respond to in such a manner as to meet the exigencies of the case.

6. We ask assistance because so far the Manual Labor Department is a success; and if we fail now it will be another drawback upon the attempt to connect Learning and Labor.

7. If we succeed it will be a stimulus to repeat the effort in other Colleges. And here let us repeat that if we do not succeed it will not be the fault of the Manual Labor Department, for that Department, though in its infancy, has actually been the source of a handsome revenue for the two last years, showing conclusively that students' labor has been made to pay.

Lastly, we ask assistance, because our enterprise is in practical operation, and has been the means of doing great good to many persons, who without this, or a similar effort, would have been deprived of it.

C. BRIGGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

P. S.—Letters of inquiry, by any interested, may be addressed to me, No. 180 Franklin-street, this City, and will meet with prompt attention. C. B.

[Mr. BRIGGS comes to this City bearing unquestionable testimonials to his authority to act as agent of this College, and also certificates of the usefulness of the institution.—ED. TIMES.]

EXPLANATORY.—GEO. W. PECK, Esq., editor of the Auburn *Advertiser*, and member of the Republican State Committee, makes the following explanation of his course on the adoption of an Address to the people of the State,—which was referred to by our Albany correspondent:

"The question discussed by the Committee, and upon which they were nearly equally divided, was as to whether an Address to the Republicans upon the result of a *National* contest should come from the Republican *State* Committee, or the Republican *National* Committee. It was urged by several members of the Committee that to issue an Address would be taking work out of the hands of the National Committee that properly belonged to that body. There was not a dissenting voice as to the *spirit* and *tone* that an Address should assume if it was deemed advisable for the State Committee to issue one. So far as we are concerned, it is unnecessary for us to say that we have never doubted the propriety of expressing our views, most decidedly, at *all times*, on the Slavery question. The Address issued met our most hearty approbation."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1004, 5270, 161, 1503, 1872, 378, 1996, 2012, 2018, 1987, 1886, 1969, 1990, 1566, 331, 738, 839, 1890, 1968, 861, 486, 1091, 1224, 1012, 1012½, 1878, 1363, 203, 1942, 74, 139, 1369, 1373, 1539.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 135, 143, 143½, 86, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 436, 158, 159, 161, 164, 165, 13.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 1067, 57, 55, 661, 693, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657, 619, 349, 765, 687, 391, 721, 1017, 163. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 666, 696, 882, 864, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 412, 438, 498, 740, 162, 844, 468, 504, 990, 810, 676, 672, 144, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS' CASE IN A HIGHER COURT.

In this Court, yesterday, the parties were ready for trial in no cases that were called. The only business transacted was in the case of James Drake, indicted for simple assault and battery. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days. The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Arson—Fredrick Freund, Simon Katz.

For Homicide—Bridget Carland, Joan McGuire, Mortimer Shay, Friedrich Schacht.

Court of General Sessions.

Judge RUSSELL held this Court yesterday. No trials were had, and very little business was transacted, parties being unprepared.

Michael Lannagan, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months.

James White, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

Mary Sullivan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault—Edwin Landaway, Thomas Hill, Joseph Townsend.

For false pretences—Charles G. Thompson, Thomas Lawson, Hamilton W. Shipman.

For grand larceny—William Walters, Mary Parmlee.

For forgery—Edward Wellington, William B. Lilly, William Harrison.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court yesterday the ordinary number of petty cases were disposed of in the following manner: Of nine persons charged with assault and battery, one was discharged, no witness appearing against him, three were remanded, four were imprisoned, and one was acquitted. Of thirty-five persons charged with petty larceny, two were discharged by request of complainant, two had sentence suspended, eleven were remanded, one was fined, eighteen were imprisoned, and one was acquitted. One prisoner charged with embezzlement, was discharged by request of complainant; one person charged with malicious mischief, was remanded.

The four gambling cases which have for a long time been occasionally on the Calendar, were sent back to Justice KELLY, the District-Attorney being of opinion that the offence charged is a felony, and that therefore the Special Sessions, whose jurisdiction is confined to the grade of misdemeanors, cannot try the prisoners. Under this view of the case, they demanded a preliminary examination before a magistrate, and for this purpose were disposed of as above stated.

Theatrical and Operatic—One Manager Accepts Another's Paper.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Simeon J. Ahern vs. *Max Maretzek.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $500, the amount of two drafts alleged to have been drawn by William Stewart in favor of the plaintiff, and accepted by the defendant, Max Maretzek.

The defendant denies indebtedness to the plaintiff upon the drafts in question, upon the ground that he accepted them for the accommodation of said Stewart, without any consideration therefor, and that the plaintiff parted with no new or valuable consideration on account of them.

The case now comes before the Court upon a motion—made by the plaintiff—to have the cause put upon the Special Calendar of the Court for the trial of short causes.

The motion was opposed by the counsel for the defendant, on the ground that a number of witnesses would have to be examined, and that the defendant was a necessary witness, but was now in Havana, in the Island of Cuba.

The Court granted the order asked for by the plaintiff, and placed the cause on the Special Circuit Calendar, for trial upon Friday, the 21st inst.

R. Gillen for the motion; Judah & Dickinson opposed.

A Party Bound by his References.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Peter Lynch vs. *John Kennedy and Patrick Hogarty.*—This is an appeal on the part of defendants from a judgment rendered at a trial term of this Court, on the 9th day of December, 1859. The action was founded on a promissory note, alleged to have been made by Kennedy for $2,000, to the order of Hogarty, who, it is alleged, endorsed the note and delivered it to the plaintiff. The answer sets up that the note in question was a second renewal of one made between the same parties, and that it was secured and eventually paid out of the avails of property transferred from Hogarty to James Lynch, the plaintiff's brother, who, as alleged, after payment, transferred the note to plaintiff to be recovered for his brother. It is alleged that the previous notes of Kennedy were business notes; that the note in suit was an accommodation note on the part of Kennedy. It appears from the evidence that Jas. Lynch went with Hogarty to the plaintiff's store to have the note discounted; that the note was produced, and Hogarty indorsed it. It further appears that James Lynch then gave his brother a certificate, signed by Kennedy, that the note was a business note and would be paid at maturity. It further appears that some conversation relative to this note occurred some two months before the suit was brought, as follows: Plaintiff met Kennedy in the street, and wished to know from him when he was coming to pay that note. Plaintiff then told him that he held a note of his with Hoggarty's endorsement upon it, which was then past due. Defendant then told plaintiff, "Your brother will pay that; see him and he will pay it."

The Court overruled the question as to whether plaintiff had seen his brother, and what passed; and counsel take the ground that such evidence was improperly excluded, for the reason that a party referring another to a third person for information upon any transaction between them assumes that the information given by the third party is correct, and this seems to be supported by 1st Greenleaf on Ev., 182 and 184; 3d C. and P., 532; 18th N. Y. R., 558, as cited by counsel.

Upon all the facts found, a verdict was directed in favor of the plaintiff by the Court.

Defendant appealed from such judgment. The appeal was now argued, and decision reserved.

John E. Burrill for plaintiff; John Graham for defendants.

Promissory Notes—Consideration.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Joseph B. Varnum vs. *James B. Taylor.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $3,934 30, alleged to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff upon a promissory note made by the defendant, and payable to the order of the plaintiff.

The defence is want of consideration, inasmuch as the note was discounted by the plaintiff under an agreement to that effect, and for the mutual benefit of the plaintiff and the defendant.

The jury, after being out about ten minutes, return a verdict for the defendant.

Mott, Murray & Harris for plaintiff; M. G. Harrington and E. W. Stoughton for defendant.

The Fowler Defalcation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Betts.

United States vs. *Isaac V. Fowler.*—This proceeding, which was to restrain the Government from action against Mr. Fowler's surety, on account of the informality of the bond, was postponed until Thursday.

The ground upon which it was asked that the case be postponed was, that a material witness for the sureties was absent.

Surrogate's Court.

The Blankman Will.—This contest was again proceeded with yesterday, before the Surrogate. Mr. Henry Bolton, one of the attesting witnesses, was sworn for the executors, in relation to the execution of the will.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 18.

Judge SMALLEY, who had been telegraphed to come and hold this Court in consequence of the illness of Judge SHIPMAN, has written that he will be here Thursday morning for that purpose, and the jurors who were discharged till January are notified to be present for business at that time.

United States District Court—Dec. 18.

Before Judge Betts.

The suit brought by George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, the sureties of Isaac V. Fowler, against the United States to prevent the collection of their bond given as such sureties, was called this morning, but in consequence of the absence of one of the complainants' witnesses the case was put over till Thursday morning.

Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Robinson appeared for the complainants; Judge Roosevelt and Mr. Wilcoxson for the United States.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Ahorn* vs. *Max Maretzek.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Pinkney vs. *Mee et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Bunn et al vs. *Marshall et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event, with liberty to the defendants to renew on further affidavits.

Bullard vs. *Harrington.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Russel et al vs. *Bruck.*—Motion denied without costs.

Matter of Joseph White.—Motion denied.

Baker vs. *Baker.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Myers vs. *Rider et al.*—Motion to put cause on Special Term Calendar granted, to be placed on Calendar for 21st inst.

Quinn vs. *Quinn.*—Motion denied.

Oriental Bank et al vs. *Belden.*—Costs taxed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Jackson* vs. *Jackson.*—Defendant to pay plaintiff $4 per week alimony during pendency of action, and $35 counsel fee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 18.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	50	N. Y. Central R...c	74½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	74	150	do...c	74½
1,000	Virginia State 6s	75	290	do	74¼
1,000	do	75½	688	do...s3	74
11,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	79	200	do...s3	73⅞
11,000	Missouri State 6s	68	200	do...at 15	73¾
10,000	do	67¾	200	do...bnwk	73¼
5,000	do	67½	100	do...s10	73½
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	97½	50	do...s30	73
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	75	50	do...c	74⅛
5,000	Erie R. Bds., '75	55	50	do...c	74¼
2,000	Erie R. Bds., '62	56½	50	do	74
2,000	Erie Un. Ass. B.	52	150	Erie Railroad	29⅛
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	81	250	do...s4	29⅛
2,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	90	800	do	29¼
2,000	M. C. 8 per c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	92	20	do	29¼
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	89½	150	Hudson River R.	40
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B	14	50	do...s15	40
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	38	25	do	40⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	17	50	Harlem R. Pref'd	33
4,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	55	30	do	32¾
4,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. b	60	700	Reading R.	34
45	Mechanic's Bank	101	100	do	34½
35	do	101½	200	Mich. Cen. R.	48
55	Metropolitan Bank	100	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	13½
24	Ocean Bank	76½	200	do	13
8	Bank of the Rep.	107	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	29¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	75	10	Panama R.	115
10	do	74	100	do	116½
30	do	73½	1100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	65
120	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80	50	do...s3	64½
6	do	80½	180	do...s3	64
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	83	50	do...s3	64
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	25	200	do...s30	63
100	Chic. & Rk. I. R.s10	46½	260	do...s3	63½
25	do	46	5	Clev., Col. & Cin R.	83½
100	do...b15	46½	7	N. J. Central R.	107
50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	8½	13	do	106

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Vir. State 6's	75	50	Erie Railroad	28¾
5,000	do	75½	100	do...s5	28½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	67¾	50	do...s9	28¾
2,000	do	67	50	do	28⅝
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	73½	450	Illinois C. R. S'p	62½
6,000	E. R. C. Bs. '71	55	200	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	28
100	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	89½	23	Gal. & Chic. R...opg	62½
25	Union Bank	90	100	do...opg	62¾
250	Harlem R. Pref	31½	00	Clev. & Tol. R.	24¾
100	do	32¼	10	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	46¼
100	do	31	15	do	46¼
10	Pacific M. S. Co.b30	80	100	do...s10	46
100	N. Y. Cen. R...s5	73	100	do	46
600	do...s15	73½	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63¼
150	do...s10	73¼	200	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1
50	do...s10	73½	26	Del., L. & West. R.	74
100	do...s3	73			
50	Hud. River R.	39½			

TUESDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

The firmness in the Stock Market noticed in the afternoon dealings of yesterday, was renewed

at or before the opening of the early session of the Board of Brokers this morning. The various political dispatches in the morning papers from the seat of Government and from South Carolina, although reflecting no settled opinion as to the ultimate result of our present troubles, failed to neutralize the good influences of the English news by the steamer of 7th December, made public on Monday afternoon. The relief to the Export trade, to the Foreign Exchanges and to Financial confidence generally, by this and the preceding arrival, is unquestioned, and business outside the Stock Exchange goes forward with more steadiness in consequence. The orders to buy State and other Stocks came into the First Board with some freedom, and the advance paid over the average sales of yesterday was equal to 1@2 ⅌ cent. New-York Central before the Board brought 75 ⅌ cent., cash; Illinois Central at the Board 65 ⅌ cent., and New-York and Erie 29¼ ⅌ cent. All these were favorably moved by the English advices, but the advance brought forward sellers of the cash stock, and soon after the adjournment, indeed on the second call of the list, it was quite manifest that the speculators for the reaction were encouraged by the fresh supply of certificates, and prices fell back in the afternoon to 73 for Central, 62¼ for Illinois, and 28½ for New-York and Erie. The other Railway shares moved in proportion to these leading speculatives, up in the morning and down again at the afternoon Board. The State Stocks also rose in the morning to 74 for Tennessees, and 68 for Missouris, and fell back 1 ⅌ cent. at the close. Panama shares were 2 ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday and in demand, and Pacific Mail brought 80 ⅌ cent., buyer 30 days. In the Railway Mortgages a good demand was shown for Illinois Centrals, the price advancing to 89½ per cent., and other descriptions were rather steady in price, although no large orders appeared either to buy or sell. The weakness of the Share market in the afternoon was ascribed, in part, to the mere suggestion of some of the telegraphic reporters from Washington to the afternoon papers that by Saturday next the South Carolina authorities would demand, through Commissioners to Washington, a surrender of the Charleston fortifications! No authority for this opinion, beyond the say so of the South Carolina Members of Congress, was given, nor was it pretended that the secession question is likely to arrive at such a stage of the proceedings by Saturday next. The Convention are on the wheels of the railway to-day, flying from the small-pox at Columbia, and not to reassemble until late this evening in Charleston. But such is the sensitiveness of the market, especially after the Stock deliveries of the day are accomplished, to all political rumors, that half the Street supposed this afternoon that the crisis of the national honor on the question of the forts at Charleston had actually arrived!

Late in the afternoon the Share market was heavy on the Street, though the offers to sell were mainly on New York Central and Illinois Central. The general list finally closed about as follows:

Central	73	Mich. Central	46¾
Erie	28¾	Mich. Southern	13½
Illinois Central	62¾	Mich. Preferred	27¾
Tennessees	73¾	Toledo	24¾
Missouris	66¾	Quincy	63
Panama	116¾	Galena	61¾
Pacific	79¾	Rock Island	46
Hudson	39¾	Harlem	13¼

The Export movement of Domestic Produce, for the present week, is largely increased by the recent improvement in Exchange, the total value being over three and a half million dollars, as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,146,713	$2,112,863	$3,562,452
Previously reported	58,411,221	63,564,673	94,735,219
Since Jan. 1	$59,557,934	$65,677,536	$98,297,671

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 28th for the issue of five millions in treasury notes pursuant to the act just passed. The bids must state the lowest rate of interest per annum at which the bills will be taken.

Money and Exchange affairs continue to show a gradual improvement, not so decidedly in rates as in the ease with which negotiations are accomplished. There is more sale for first-class mercantile paper, outside of Bank, at 12@15 ⅌ cent., and a continued and even cheerful disposition, at most of the large Banks, to accommodate their regular dealers. The screw-steamer *Etna*, from Liverpool Dec. 4, delivered to Messrs. BROWNS to-day £50,000, or about $250,000, in Gold, and £16,000 to other parties, and about £400,000 additional, or nearly $2,000,000, is looked for by the *Atlantic*, of the 5th December, and *Persia*, of the 8th December. These receipts are timely to the aid of the freedom of the Exchange movement, but the effect, thus far, on the value of bills, is not very decided. The truth undoubtedly is, that the Import trade owe but moderate balances abroad, compared with the amount of bills created here and at the South on Grain and Cotton; so that the shippers of Gold from the other side will be able to realize, perhaps unexpectedly to some of them, very profitable returns. The standard Bankers' rates on London for the *Asia* are 103½@104 ⅌ cent.; transient Bank and choice Merchant bills, 102½@103, and Merchant bills with shipping documents attached, 100@101 ⅌ cent. The rates on Paris remain f.5.50@f.5.45.

The *Etna*, from Liverpool, affords a file of London papers to Dec. 4. The *Times*, reviewing the news of Nov. 21, from this side by the *Persia*, remarks on the then contemplated purchase of Sterling bills by our large Banks:

"The question arises, 'How will the proposed purchase of £500,000 affect this country?' Some impression prevailed that it was the intention of the Banks to remit the bills forthwith to Baring's, with orders to have them discounted, and for the amount to be sent back in gold. Other letters, however, affirm positively that they do not contemplate any summary proceedings of this kind, but will simply send the bills for collection at maturity, and meanwhile, from time to time, as the exchange rises, sell their own drafts against them. If the latter course be pursued, the result will be that no gold movement will take place, because the bank drafts would be sold to persons having to make payments to this country.

If, however, the rate of interest, which had just ranged between 1 and 2 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month, should be maintained at a high point, the banks possibly will be disposed to order some amounts in gold, to be sent to them forthwith. In any case the affair is not likely to have a very important influence on our market, while the effect of the arrival in New-York of £200,000 or £300,000 from this side, coupled with the steady receipts from California may be estimated, not only by the experience of 1857, but by the fact that the drain from the North to the South, which has caused all the present confusion, is believed not to have greatly exceeded half a million sterling. With regard to the political question, there had been no material change, but the probability is that before the close of the year the people in both sections of the country will be looking for new sources of excitement, and eager to get rid of the present difficulty by any dexterous compromise that may be offered."

The London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the evening of the 4th inst., says:

"The demand for money is more active both at the Bank and in the open market, being accelerated by the engagements of the 4th of the month maturing to-day. The supply of capital, however, is plentiful, and the rate for first-class two and three months' bills scarcely exceeds 4¼ ⅌ cent."

PUBLIC DEBT OF ILLINOIS, NOV. 30.

Interest Stock, payable at pleasure of the State		$808,396 34
New Refunded Stock—coupon bonds—payable after 1860		13,030 00
New Refunded Stock payable after 1862		902,000 00
Liquidation bonds, payable after 1865	$250,890 21	
New Refunded Stock payable after 1865	21,000 00	271,890 21
New Refunded Stock payable after 1869		215,000 00
New Internal Improvement Stock, payable after 1870	$2,163,617 83	
New Refunded Stock, payable after 1870	193,000 00	2,356,617 83
New Refunded Stock payable after 1876		109,000 00
Interest Bonds of 1847, payable after 1877	$1,534,925 82	
New Refunded Stock, payable after 1877	185,000 00	1,719,925 82
Total		$6,395,330 20
Old State Bonds:		
Bank of Illinois Bonds, 1860	$31,000	
Internal Improvement Bonds, 1870	42,000	
Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds.		
N. C. W. R., 1860	4,000	77,000 00
122 Macalister and Stebbins Bonds, which, according to statements &c., of Macalister, will January 1, 1861 amount to		49,608 81
Internal improvement scrip		21,051 35
State certificates for arrears of interest		5,874 53
Total		6,548,167 89
Canal Debt—		
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds registered	$3,299,095	
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds unregistered	1,373,090	
	$3,672,185	

From the Canal Debt is to be deducted a dividend of 5 per cent. on the registered bonds, which will leave total Canal Debt. $3,557,230 25

At 2 o'clock to-day, (Tuesday,) Comptroller HAWS opened bids for $333,000 six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876. The following is a list of the bids:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.	
Mr. P. Woodcock	$1,500	100-02	Accepted.
John Reed	4,000	100-04	accepted.
D. Munroe	1,000	100-02	accepted.
Edgar Schieffelin	4,000	100-01	accepted.
C. Munsell	3,500	100 02	accepted.
J. Charlesworth	6,000	100-03	accepted.
Commiss'ners Sink'g F'd	333,000	par.	$244,000
Cecile Arras	10,000	100-01	accepted.
Asa Otis	6,000	100 03	accepted.
J. Sherman Brownell	3,000	100 02	accepted.
			$333,000

It will be seen that all the bids sent in by individuals were taken, being above par—and the sinking fund took the remainder.

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Currency, to-day, thus:

N. Eng'd & N. Y. State	¼	Virginia	8
East Jersey	¼	North Carolina	9
West Jersey & Philadelphia	2½	South Carolina & Ga	8
Pennsylvania Country	4	Mobile	6
Baltimore	3¼	N. O., Ohio, Indiana & Kentucky	2½
Maryland	5¼	Illinois and Wisconsin	12
Delaware	2½	Tennessee and Missouri	10

And THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Drafts and Checks, thus:

Philadelphia	2½	St. Louis	12
Baltimore	3½	Detroit	2½
Boston	¼	New-Orleans	2
Chicago	11	Cincinnati	2½

The November statement of the South Carolina Banks show as follows:

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Capital	$14,962,486 88	Specie	$1,277,481 45
Circulation	7,310,647 18	Real Estate	684,484 31
Profits on hand	2,013,108 98	Bank Notes	514,415 50
Due Banks	3,110,807 47	Due from Banks	1,243,548 67
Deposits	3,464,047 68	Discounts	12,487,139 95
Due State	2,994,040 33	Dom. Exchange	10,553,230 48
Other items	216,864 39	For. Exchange	309,173 04
		Bds. and Stocks	2,972,717 28
		Suspended Debt	1,606,831 49
		Branches	1,721,250 16
		State	165,381 98
		Other items	610,187 [illegible]
Total	$34,052,904 91	Total	$34,054,902 91

WEEKLY AVERAGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.	SPECIE. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.
Philadelphia	$3,707,000	$3,761,000	$381,000	$337,000
N. America	2,953,505	2,850,977	476,084	473,034
Farm. & Mech.	4,590,997	4,556,300	615,863	548,157
Commercial	1,708,000	1,697,000	131,000	133,000
Mechanics'	1,688,924	1,660,072	241,875	231,144
N. Liberties	1,265,000	1,329,000	124,000	118,000
Southwark	893,967	884,618	264,404	268,494
Kensington	828,857	836,934	116,867	114,303
Penn Township	744,666	763,651	112,745	109,023
Western	1,312,176	1,333,091	184,879	190,122
Man. & Mech.	1,095,245	1,091,760	122,415	[illegible]
Commerce	695,012	707,160	180,363	181,973
Girard	2,322,263	2,331,729	238,323	240,302
Tradesmen's	543,169	545,302	178,467	167,364
Consolidation	529,669	525,224	57,759	54,566
City	786,153	796,292	84,165	87,068
Union	417,149	527,070	53,011	85,286
Commonwealth	526,730	475,545	87,165	62,987
Corn Exchange	473,3 8	417,463	60,691	53,335
Total	27,084,858	27,087,587	3,711,297	3,557,067

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.
Philadelphia	$1,670,000	$1,606,000	$306,000	$310,000
North American	1,902,072	1,819,883	175,765	175,856
Farm. & Mech.	3,131,662	3,043,604	351,910	335,210
Commercial	807,000	859,000	134,000	153,000
Mechanics'	783,812	767,698	138,985	129,070
N. Liberties	790,000	829,000	107,000	110,900
Southwark	717,225	732,190	94,695	91,750
Kensington	481,207	474,971	156,340	162,185
Penn Township	460,660	452,523	69,815	68,125
Western	845,036	818,582	112,670	135,150
Man. & Mech.	510,065	461,300	102,835	104,745
Commerce	510,757	494,102	68,690	74,985
Girard	1,044,407	1,096,734	206,855	131,530
Tradesmen's	482,216	469,148	88,831	89,785
Consolidation	222,309	246,957	113,597	121,405
City	345,810	315,684	93,550	96,270
Union	215,748	191,583	90,595	85,400
Commonwealth	189,068	232,495	58,875	161,305
Corn Exchange	234,870	241,497	135,975	86,925
Total	15,379,864	15,173,347	2,626,983	2,661,196

The aggregates of the Bank Statement compare with those of previous report as follows:

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 17.	
Capital Stock	$11,806,460	$11,806,370	
Loans	27,087,587	27,084,858	Dec. 2,729
Specie	3,557,067	3,711,297	Inc. 154,230
Due from other banks	1,849,597	1,824,831	Dec. 24,765
Due to other banks	2,986,360	3,045,982	Inc. 59,622
Deposits	15,173,347	15,379,864	Inc. 206,517
Circulation	2,661,196	2,626,983	Inc. 34,294

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, remarks:

"Week after week rolls on, with no material improvement in monetary affairs. To those who need to borrow, of whatever class or property, the market is exceedingly close. It exhibits no large sums anywhere, and we know of no way, indeed, in which a loan of $100,000 to $200,000 could be obtained at any price, except by cutting it up into parcels of moderate amount, to be obtained at high cost of a number of lenders, whether corporate or individual. The Banks hold rather less than three and a half millions of dollars, or about $200,000 *less* in the aggregate than the required 15 ⅌ cent. of deposits and circulation, diminished as these have been by the severe stringency of the last thirty days. It follows, therefore, that any discounting beyond receipts must be in the face of the law, already broken by most of the institutions, as the weekly reports attest, to a large extent—while at the same time, as is well known in the Street, most of the banks attempt to keep the law, or to keep as near it as possible, under the peculiar pressure and influence to which each is subjected, and under their own circumstances of resources and management. On the other hand, in the present pinched condition of affairs, it is obvious that the loans made by individuals can be nothing but loans of bank deposits, and that such loans compel a temporary contraction of the banks from which they are drawn, in a struggle to make up their daily balances. Loans by country banks, also, are nothing but loans of Boston balances, and the redemption of country bills, again, is nothing but a reduction of the same balances. In a word, one-half of State-street is daily occupied, to a great extent in getting means to pay its own debts, of all sorts, while the other and creditor half is afraid to do much with its receipts as in twenty-four hours it may have as much as it can do to respond to the drafts of *its* depositors, and *its* country correspondents. The result is that many of the banks are in debt to their neighbors, while some are borrowing of individuals. The weekly reports give a correct aggregate of specie, but furnish no indication of the amount of coin actually belonging to each concern, and in addition to the foregoing, a very large amount of Boston money is locked up in Southern and Western cities."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 4 bbls. Ashes, 2,368 bbls. Flour, 414 bushels Wheat, 112 bushels Barley, 10,023 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Malt, 1,607 pkgs. Provisions and 1,079 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 75@$4 87½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in good request, including Middling Upland at 10⅜c.@10⅝c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been very lightly dealt in: including Java at 15½c.@16½c.; Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14½c.; Rio at 10½c.@13c.; and St. Domingo at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—Transactions have been quite limited, and prices unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, to-day, partly on speculation, and prices have advanced 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Receipts have been very light, and holders have been decidedly less eager to sell, anticipating a further improvement. The reported sales add up 14,250 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 60@$4 75; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 15, chiefly $4 95@$5; superfine Western at $4 60@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 90@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 60	@$4 75
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 60	@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in better request, at former rates. Sales since our last, 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 20 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 25@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 ⅌ bbl.: sales 470 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 25@$4 05 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3@$3 05 for Jersey and $3 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—WHEAT has been less abundant and has been held at prices above the views of the principal buyers. Hence, sales have been rather limited, comprising 52,300 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 11; White Western at $1 24@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin at $1 15; Red do., at $1 18@$1 20; Milwaukee Club at $1 12@$1 14, and North Western Club at $1 08@$1 09; and Chicago Spring in store, at $1 05 ⅌ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales 65,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for mixed Western, in store; 63½c.@65c., chiefly 63½c.@64c., for do. do., afloat; and 65c.@66c. for Southern Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye is scarce and quoted at 68c.@70c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in fair request, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37½c.@38½c. ⅌ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, thus: "With more confidence and less gloomy forebodings of the future, an improved feeling has of late been shown in the Flour and Grain trade—the close of canal navigation during the last week, and consequent diminution of receipts from that quarter, together with greater ease in money matters, an increased value in Sterling Exchange, and less difficulty in negotiating it, and a slight decline in English freights, have together combined to help the trade in Breadstuffs, and the receivers (not obliged to force sales as formerly) are now holding steadily, and a better and more regular tone is perceptible in all descriptions. The English advices by the last steamer are better than was expected, and although considerable is now going forward from first hands, yet the regular export business is checked by the firmness of holders. The transactions in Flour are light and consist chiefly of the medium and better qualities for City use; other descriptions are in moderate request at somewhat irregular rates, closing with more firmness on the steamer's news. For Wheat there has been a market improvement, and the trade are holding above the views of shippers; the sales are, therefore, light for export the City and local millers are buying only for immediate wants. Indian Corn, which has been sold as low as 57c.@59c., has improved in value, and is now held firm. Rye is inactive."

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM SEPT. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 14, 1860	638,262	8,082,726	1,295,904
New-Orleans	Dec. 7, 1860	42,393	11,198	81,92[illegible]
Philadelphia	Nov. 30, 1860	68,697	530,653	151,108
Baltimore	Dec. 6, 1860	65,051	395,314	171,828
Boston	Dec. 7, 1860	10,544		
Other ports	Nov. 29, 1860	32,195	1,109,865	5,4[illegible]
Total		857,042	10,129,756	1,709,167
To about same period, 1859		128,537	290,756	
To about same period, 1858		77,788	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1857		361,090	2,783,753	515,350

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.
New-York	Dec. 4, 1860	15,570	192,771	15,430
Other ports to latest dates		2,822		

HAY—Sales of 900 bales have been made at 75c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue quiet, at from 25c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

OILS—Linseed is inactive and depressed at 50c.@52c., chiefly at 51c.@52c. ⅌ gallon. Other descriptions are neglected.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 320 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $16@$16 12½; New Prime at $11 50; Old Mess at $15 62½@$15 75; and Old Prime at $10@$10 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including hams at 8½@9¼ and shoulders at 6¼@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Of Bacon, 500 boxes were sold on terms not ascertained. Lard is salable and steady. The transactions comprise 230 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9½c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet at former rates; sales 200 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess, $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ⅌ tce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, part at 4⅝c.@5¼c.; and 650 boxes Havana, part at 5c.@5⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "During the beginning of the week there was very little inquiry for export, and large lots of Western and City were freely offered at low rates, but at the close we note rather more activity. To-day the market is steady at 9¾c."

TOBACCO—Continues inactive. Sales 97 bales Havana on private terms, and 22 cases Seedleaf, at 4½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., in lots, at 18c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, though shippers have had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton 9-32d.@5-16d.⅌ lb; Resin, 3s. 3d. ⅌ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For London—Flour 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

The Cattle Markets.

After the steady receipts of generally common grade cattle that have been pouring into the market for a number of weeks past, it was refreshing to see the fine display that the yards at Forty-fourth-street presented yesterday. Cattle producers seem determined that there shall be no lack of choice cuts for the coming Christmas. Fat, handsome, premium steers and bullocks could be counted by the dozen, while from almost every drove could be singled equally as rich, if not such heavy animals. In fact, nearly every one had prime stock to offer, and butchers, finding that they could suit themselves at nearly every turn, were inclined to be a little independent. This made the trade drag considerably during the latter part of the day, but brokers knowing that the moderate supply of last week allowed very little reserved stock to remain in butchers' hands, refused to recede a fraction from the figures of last market day. About 3,100 head were yarded by noon, and some 500 head of State cattle were expected by the Harlem Railroad. This total is not excessively large, but even without the addition of those due, so great is the increase of average weight in Western and other droves, that our market will be liberally supplied with beef for the coming week. Some of the Christmas stock brought 12c.@12½c., and 10c. was frequently paid for the greater part of some pretty large lots. In thin cattle there were few if any transactions. The closing up of yesterday's trade left a very fair complement for to-day.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, very respectably connected desire a front room and bedroom, with board, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; situation west of 6th-av. and below 30th-st. Boarding house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, as none others will be noticed, Y. O., Box No. 1?? *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 38. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a respectable house, where there are but few boarders. Apply at No. 59 West 17th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A GOOD SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms for a small family, in a new house, No. 169 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; also, two large rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let in a first-class house, with private table in a private family, No. 90 East 18th st., few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 10th-st. The house first-class; location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS house, in a very desirable location, will let a few nice furnished rooms, with board to married or single ladies or gents. No. 4 Ashland-place.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One large and one small room, both furnished, with board, at No. 15 Willow st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS in a first-class house pleasant location, to let singly or together with good board, in a small private family, on moderate terms. Fulton-av., second door east from Franklin-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, can find board at No. 62 Remsen-st., very near Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen can obtain board in a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood within three minutes of the Division-av. ferry. To those who appreciate the comforts of a home, without being obliged to subsist on *baker's chips*, this is a favorable opportunity. Address M. C., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A single young gentleman, desiring the conveniences of a home, in a strictly private family; congenial society is a matter of consideration with the advertiser. Location, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. References exchanged, if desired. Address, for three days, stating terms, S. A. G., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, together or separately, to a gentleman and wife, or party of single gentlemen, with board. House has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Call at No. 229 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, GERMAN, A man of refinement and steady habits, wishes to engage a furnished room (small, but with gas and fire,) against his giving instruction in music, (theory and practice) and eventually in French, &c. Would not interfere in any other way with the family. Address B. B., care of music store of Shuberth & Co., 98 Spring-st.

FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE family in Williamsburgh, obliged to economise, and desirous of pleasant though plain companionship will let a furnished room to an acceptable party for 50 cents a week, or two persons for 75 cents. A family can rent a parlor and bedroom, with wood-house, for $1 12 per week. Address C. W. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE small front rooms can be had with board at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union Square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. Reference exchanged.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN have good board, with pleasant rooms newly furnished and each with fire and lights if desired, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts., for $3 per week.

A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND bedroom on third floor also a bedroom with fireplace to rent to gentlemen; family private. Location, No. 42 University-place, on 5th-av. stage route, one block from Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEMEN friends, may find a desirable room, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family at No. 152 West-25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS IN suites or single, with board, to be had in this favorite locality, more easy of access than any other in the City.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor warmed and partly furnished, in a first class house in University-place, near 12th-st.; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 871, New York Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—FOR SINGLE or married gentlemen, at No. 24 East-21st-st., one door from Broadway; satisfactory references required.

ROOMS AND BOARD, SUITABLE FOR one or two small families. Apply at No. 72 West 20th-st. Unexceptional references given and required.

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A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY and good instructions, desires pupils to teach on moderate terms, the French or English languages from the first elements up to the literature; best references given. Address A. O., Station D., Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian, in the English department of a boys' boarding-school; must be unmarried. Location on the Hudson, within one hour of New-York. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

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LOST.—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of an OLD ACCOUNT BOOK AND PAPERS, lost on MONDAY EVENING on Broadway. Call at No. 133 Nassau-st., third story, Room No. 12.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, one acre of land at the upper end of this island, North River side. Address Box No. 3,781 New-York Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or asperity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—RACE FOR A WIDOW.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HERNE THE HUNTER—THE DEVIL'S OAK.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—ARTIC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The members of the South Carolina State Convention reached Charleston at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were received by the citizens and military, and with a salute of fifteen guns. The Convention met at 4 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to business. A Committee of seven was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States. Committees were also appointed "On relations with the Slaveholding States," On Foreign Relations," On Commercial Relations," and "on the Constitution of the State." Judge MAGRATH offered a resolution, which was made the special order for to-day relative to that part of the President's Message, which treats of the Federal property in South Carolina. He desired that it should be referred to a Committee, to inquire whether the United States, after South Carolina shall have seceded, can enjoy such property consistently with the dignity and safety of the State. The resolution also proposed an inquiry as to the value of the property of the United States *not* in South Carolina, and the share to which that State would be entitled upon a division among the States. A document, purporting to be an address from a portion of the Georgia Legislature, was received and laid on the table, without reading. After some other business of no special importance, the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

Congress yesterday seemed more disposed to meet the agitating questions before the country in a practical manner, than on any previous occasion during the present session. In the Senate, especially, this was the case. The resolution of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of thirteen on the State of the Union, was passed, and the presiding officer was authorized to select its members. The composition of the Committee will be looked for with the greatest interest. Previous to the passage of the resolution, Mr. LANE, of Oregon, introduced a proposition for the settlement of the pending difficulties, looking to a Convention of the Southern States, to determine what shall be asked of the North, to be followed by a General Convention of all the States, for consultation and definite action. The proposition also commits Congress against the policy of coercing seceding States. On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, it was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, then submitted a proposition, which is intended practically to reëstablish the Missouri Compromise line, declaring that Congress shall not interfere with Slavery where it already exists, providing for the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, etc. He preceded its introduction with a speech full of conciliation and love for the Union. Mr. HALE drew a parallel between the remarks of Mr. CRITTENDEN and those of Mr. WIGFALL of TEXAS, and wished to know which gentleman represented the sentiment of the South. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, responded that so far as his State was concerned, she was for the Union under all circumstances. Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, also made a speech, referring to resolutions introduced by him last week, in which he declined the right of a State to secede, and denied that Tennessee would stand by the Union. During the debate, Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, took occasion to correct many impressions in reference to the Personal Liberty law of that State. In the House, a letter was read from Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, announcing his resignation as Representative from that State, of which he has been chosen Governor. Mr. STEVENS, of Washington, and Mr. OTERO, of New-Mexico, introduced resolutions relating to affairs in those Territories, which were appropriately referred. Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, attempted to make a personal explanation in reference to an article published in the *Illinois Journal*, but the House refused to hear him. Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, called up the resolution introduced by him on Monday, declaring among other things that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves. Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table for the transaction of other business, with the understanding that a direct vote should be taken on it on Monday next. The House refused at first to table it, but finally did so by a vote of 88 against 81. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, but it being decided that it must go to the Committee of the Whole, no progress was made on it. Very little other business was done. A letter from Mr. FORD was laid before the House, proposing to surrender his contract the moment Congress should put the Government Printing Office into operation, as the reduced prices were not remunerative.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been partly anticipated by the *Bohemian* off Cape Race. The *Etna* brings £66,011 in specie; and as we learn that £150,000 were shipped by the *Atlantic*, which left on the 5th; £200,000 by the *Persia*, which left on the 8th, and £3,500 by the *Borussia*, which left on the 4th,—there appears to have been a total of £420,000, or over two millions of dollars sent from Great Britain to the United States during the week ending the 8th of December. The financial articles quoted from the London Press, and published elsewhere, will be read with interest. They give details of the advices already briefly telegraphed. The political intelligence is unimportant. It is stated, on good authority, that great agitation prevails in Hungary. The official journal of Vienna denies positively that negotiations are in progress or can ever be commenced, for the sale of Venetia.

A large mass meeting, "for Italy and GARIBALDI," was held at Cooper Institute last evening, at which addresses were delivered by Hon. JOHN A. DIX, who presided, Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, Rev. J. C. FLETCHER and others. An address of congratulation to the Italian people, and a series of resolutions, expressing American sympathy with their cause, were adopted by acclamation.

The difficulty in the Medical Department of the New-York University, arising out of an unpleasant correspondence between Prof. DRAPER, the Dean of the Faculty, and Dr. AYLETTE, a tutor connected with the College, has resulted in the withdrawal of Dr. AYLETTE, who leaves for the South to-day, accompanied by about a dozen students. Prof. DRAPER, who resigned his position in consequence of the publicity given to the affair, it is said will reconsider his resignation, in accordance with the expressed wish of nearly all the students, both North and South, and will resume his place in the Faculty.

The steamer *John P. King*, just completed for SPOFFORD & TILESTON'S Charleston line, and which went on her first trial-trip on Monday, took fire at her dock, Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was almost entirely consumed, nothing but the shell of her former splendid hull remaining. She was towed from her berth, and finally scuttled near the Battery, not sinking, however, sufficiently deep to protect her from destruction. The machinery will be saved in a damaged state. She cost about $162,000, and is insured for $100,000 in various City offices. The *James Adger*, of the same line, on coming to her dock yesterday, came in collision with the propeller *R. R. Cuyler*, sustaining considerable damage. The ship *Viking* was also slightly damaged by fire accidentally communicated by a neighboring steamer's smoke-pipe.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and fixed by resolution the bond of the "County Treasurer" at $200,000. The proposed increase of the Police force to 1,800 was made the special order for the next meeting on Friday. Bids for the Central Park Loan of $333,000 were opened yesterday. The Sinking Fund takes $294,000 at par and the balance, $39,000, is taken in small amounts, at a premium ranging from 1 to 4 per cent.

In the criminal Courts, yesterday was a *dies non*. In the Oyer and Terminer, JAMES DRAKE, indicted for assault and battery, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary one month. No other business transacted in the Court. In the General Sessions, the only transaction was the sentencing of three prisoners who pleaded guilty. In the United States Circuit Court, before Justice BETTS, the Fowler defalcation case was set down for Thursday. In the Surrogate's Court, the Blankman will contest was further proceeded with, one of the attesting witnesses being sworn.

The Stock market manifested yesterday more sensitiveness to political rumors than foreign or other financial news, reversing the order of Monday. New-York Central sold up to 75, and down at the close to 73; Illinois Central up to 65 and down to 62½@62½. State Stocks about the same as on Monday at the close. Foreign Exchange, 104; Money easier to be had on first-class paper.

Transactions in Flour were more extensive, and prices were 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher. Business in Wheat was restricted by the advanced claims of holders. Corn was in fair demand, and was a trifle dearer. Cotton, Sugars, Provisions, Hay and Whisky were more freely purchased—Cotton and Pork were firmer, Whisky was cheaper. The movements in most other branches of trade were limited. Rates on Freight to British ports were lower.

The New Compromise.

The Senate has entered upon the task of devising a compromise for the settlement of the Slavery question. A Select Committee on the subject was ordered in that body yesterday, and Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted a series of amendments to the Constitution, of which the leading feature was the *adoption of the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific*. North of that line Slavery is to be prohibited—South of it slaves are to be protected by authority of the Federal Government as *property*. Fugitive slaves are to be paid for if rescued—Congress to reimburse the owner, and look to the county where the rescue occurs for reimbursement. And sundry fresh guarantees are to be given for the security of Slavery in the States, and in the District of Columbia, and for the immunity of the domestic Slave-trade from interference.

In our opinion these propositions are entirely too sweeping to secure the assent of *three-fourths* of the States,—the number essential to their adoption. We do not see, indeed, upon what ground the assent of either section or of any party can be counted upon for such a measure. The Republicans might possibly vote for a restoration of the Missouri line precisely as it stood in 1853,—for the effect of such a measure would be to assert the old doctrine, and go back to the landmarks of the Constitution. It would be an overthrow of the Dred Scott opinion, and a readjustment on the basis that Congress *has* the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Practically, moreover nothing would be lost by it. An additional guarantee would be given against the introduction of Slavery north of 36° 30', while no additional guarantee would be given in favor of Slavery south of that line. The question of Slavery north of it would be finally settled by act of Congress; and south of it the people inhabiting the Territories would be left "perfectly free" to admit or exclude the institution, just as they were in Kansas and Nebraska, before the Dred Scott opinion or decision was given. But when it is proposed to engraft this compromise upon the Constitution, and add to it an express guarantee for the protection of Slavery south of the line by Federal authority, and to extend all this to the Pacific, the Republicans will hesitate.

Nor can the great body of the Douglas men give the scheme their concurrence without surrendering the principle of Popular Sovereignty,—nor the Breckinridge men without conceding to Congress the right to control Slavery north of the designated line.

But there can be no objection to the discussion of this proposition. It is not an easy matter to accomplish amendments of the Constitution of any kind, and we may rest assured that one of so much importance as this will not be adopted hastily, or without examining it in all its bearings. If the Southern States manifest a willingness to accept it, that will be a reason for at least avoiding its hasty rejection. Time will be gained at all events,—and with that will come a more equable and rational temper on the part of the South, and a greater chance of settling the controversy on a fair and equitable basis. But we have very little hope that anything substantial will be accomplished by these amendments of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Senator Wade's Speech.

Senator WADE'S speech, on Monday, was a timely and an admirable statement of the disunion issue. It suits the purposes of a portion of the Press to style it a war manifesto, and to speak of it as marked by vehemence of manner, and by hostility to the South in its tone. Nothing could be more unjust, as those who read it in the TIMES of yesterday have seen. It was a plain, temperate and truthful statement of the position of the North, and of the foolish madness and absurdity of the disunion movement. It was in admirable contrast, in every respect, with the vulgar, insolent and disgraceful speeches of IVERSON and others, who have professed to speak for the disunion States in this controversy.

Senator WADE rendered a substantial service to the Senate and the country by reminding both that there are men, and interests and principles in the North as well as in the South—and that they cannot very wisely or safely be overlooked in arrangements that may be made either for the government or the destruction of this Confederacy. Hitherto, the main inquiry has been for something that will appease and satisfy the South. It seems to have been assumed that if we could only ascertain what is desired, it would be eagerly proffered for her acceptance—and that the rights, interests, sentiments and opinions of the Northern States were to weigh absolutely nothing in the scale. Mr. WADE evidently cherishes different sentiments on this subject. He does not regard the recent Presidential election as having been merely a holiday pastime—or its result a freak of popular caprice. He believes that in that contest the people decided certain grave and important principles—and that they intend to insist upon their adoption into the actual policy of the Government, in spite of menaces or hostility from any quarter.

Mr. WADE was equally explicit on another point—that of secession. He gave the Disunionists, both in and out of Congress, to understand that the people regard this as a Government—an actual embodiment of the force of the country for the purpose of compelling obedience to its laws, and of defending itself against assault. Nor did he leave any room for doubt that they will insist upon preserving the Union and maintaining the integrity and supremacy of the Constitution against any force that may attempt their destruction. He scouted utterly the shallow theory of peaceable secession, and exposed in a very striking and ridiculous light the frivolous character of the pretexts urged for dissolution.

In all this there was nothing offensive,—nothing defiant or calculated to wound the just sensibilities of Southern men. It was a plain, clear statement of unquestionable facts, in direct but courteous language. We have very little doubt that it will make a salutary impression upon the public mind both North and South. It will teach both sides that the momentous issues involved in this disunion scheme are not to be settled by frenzy on the one side nor panic on the other,—that there are certain grave and serious facts which must be taken into the account, and that the sooner the South ceases to bully and the North to cringe, the sooner will they be likely to come to an understanding. The speech was good and strong, and we have no doubt it will produce a good effect.

The Relative Degree of Wealth and Elements of Production North and South.

We have shown the value, per head, of the products of the industry of Massachusetts entering into consumption, to exceed four-fold that of the same number in South Carolina. A mere description of the agencies employed in the two States will compel to such a conclusion, without the support of a voucher or a figure. Within the compass of one hundred acres in the City of Lowell are agencies at work which, assisted by 15,000 laborers, more than one-half females, produce for general consumption fabrics exceeding in value more than one-half the whole exports of South Carolina. *Two* Lowells, consequently, are of greater moment than this State, in commercial affairs. Philadelphia is a dozen South Carolinas rolled into one.

In thesedays science realizes the fable of Cadmus by supplying in abundance the conditions upon which increase of population depends—food, clothing and shelter. It is the nucleus around which, as their vital principle, great aggregations of men gather. An improvement in the manufacture of iron rendered possible the construction of railroads, iron ships, and in fact, all the great works of the day. Its inventor proved to be more prolific, and has added a larger number to the population of England and the United States, than all the families of the country in which he was born. Millions in England, to-day, owe their very existence to the power-loom, the spinning-jenny, and the process of puddling-iron. GOODYEAR, by teaching how to combine India-rubber with sulphur, became the progenitor of thousands, and, in time, of hundreds of thousands, even if he had not left a lineal descendant. In the commerce of the country he is to-day a larger figure than the State of Florida, as his improvement sends a larger amount of values into consumption. One of the finest towns of Massachusetts is an outgrowth of an improvement by BIGELOW, in the manufacture of *carpets*. By a process that enables one man, assisted by machinery, to perform the labor of a hundred, he gives employment to ten times the number of those whose labor he superseded. Food may be supplied in the greatest abundance, and yet those enjoying it never rise above the level of barbarism. A man to-day eats as much as he did a thousand years ago; yet in clothing, shelter and luxuries, which are the product of art, his consumption has increased a hundred fold. The whole progress of society lies in the inventive faculties of man. No further argument is required to establish our premises—the superior productiveness of labor in Massachusetts over South Carolina, and to the degree estimated. The wealth of the former is in vastly greater ratio. A City like Lowell adds millions to the value of the lands of the State outside the limits of the City. A million dollars invested in a manufacturing establishment repeats itself many times in the increased value of other kinds of property, and the products of the soil. Without a variety of industries there can be little or no increase of wealth, except in simple ratio to increase of population. The number of negroes, which is the great property South, increases from year to year; but their value, per head, remains the same. One plantation is no more valuable because another is opened alongside of it. Their value is in exact ratio to that of the crops they produce. All increase, in kind, is so much competition, which has a direct tendency to reduce profits. The plantations only slowly increase in value, if at all, as the loss from the exhaustion of the soil, which is constantly going on, is probably quite equal to any increase in value from that of population.

In such a state of things three can be no increase in capital, but in ratio of numbers; and no increase in population after the territory, according to the ideas or necessities of the South, is fully occupied. There has been no increase in the eastern portions of South Carolina, North Carolina, or Virginia, for a long time past, for the reason that there is no more *room* for the peculiar kind of labor used. These districts are no richer, apart from increase in the price of their staples, which is an accidental matter, than they were ten or twenty years ago. With similar conditions they will be no richer fifty years hence. Wealth results from wealth—from investments; but capital South can be invested only in land and labor. The wealth of the South results from labor unaided by capital or art; that of the North is the result of capital and art, assisted by labor. The South have necessary limits imposed upon its progress; the North none. What can a planter do with his money unless he enlarges his plantation and the number of his laborers? Nothing. He *must* spend his surplus North, or in Europe, where science and art have created everything that can gratify his senses or his tastes. But if a planter could invest his money in a cotton factory, on or adjoining his plantation, he might double or treble its value. Two or three factories would render parts of it too valuable for planting. He would cut it up into lots or small estates, for residences of the manufacturing population. The most sterile lands in Eastern Massachusetts, now worth for such objects $100 per acre, would not be worth $5 for farming purposes, with a sparse population. Such lands to-day are not worth two dollars the acre in South Carolina. Locate in Massachusetts the poorest lands in South Carolina, and they would be worth a hundred dollars the acre.

As there is no progress South in wealth, except in ratio to population, there is no progress in Southern cities, except in ratio to the progress of population, or its products. The moment these reach their climax, the cities reach theirs. Charleston has not so many inhabitants as it had in 1850. Why? Because South Carolina has made no progress, either in agriculture or in the arts. There has been no increase for many years past in the agricultural population of New-York or New-England, yet a wonderful increase in the cities and towns. The progress of the North, in accordance with the spirit of the age, is in the mechanic arts. Their development collects men in masses. Massachusetts has not so many farmers as she had fifty years ago, though a population four times as great. Since 1850 the population of New-York has increased 900,000. Almost the whole of this increase is in the cities and their suburbs—hardly a soul of it in the old farming districts.

As a people produce, so they consume. If Massachusetts sends annually into commerce merchandise and fabrics worth $195,000,000, she takes as much from those who purchase and consume them. If her exports exceed the value of the cotton crop, so must her imports. In the commerce of the country one person in this, consequently, is equal to four in the Cotton States. In these, one-half of the population are slaves, the cost of whose maintenance does not exceed one-tenth that of an equal number of persons North. The consumption by the poor whites in the Cotton States of foreign and domestic merchandise and fabrics is very small. The money of the South is spent by planters and merchants, who compose only a very small fraction of the whole population. There are there no vast manufacturing establishments, the consumption of which exceeds that of thousands and tens of thousands of individuals. The value of coal, iron and cotton imported and consumed annually in Massachusetts will equal the whole exports of South Carolina. The entire population of the United States could not do the work daily performed by machinery running in the State of Massachusetts. All this has to be supported and maintained, as well as the hands that tend upon it.

The comparative estimates we have made, will bear the closest analysis. The conclusion is necessarily inferable from a mere statement of the agencies and capital employed. It is proved by actual count of the bales, packages and tons of merchandise. Every kind of collateral testimony bearing upon the subject, forces to the same conclusion. The seven Railroads entering Boston transport annually more than 2,000,000 tons of merchandise. If we estimate this to be worth only $150 the ton, the aggregate value is $300,000,000, a sum greatly exceeding the value of the exports, both foreign and coastwise, of all the Southern States. The commerce between this City and Massachusetts is of corresponding magnitude. Three fast first-class steamers arrive and depart daily, heavily laden with the manufactures of or imports going into that State. In addition are numerous propellers and steamers plying between its ports and New-York, and entirely used for the transportation of freight, to say nothing of an almost innumerable fleet of sailing vessels.

We make these comparisons not in a boasting or depreciatory tone. We desire to maintain our Southern relations undisturbed; but if, as Southern people tell us, these are to be suddenly severed, it is well to cast about us to see what remains. If the Southern States should forever be lost, we should still have left to us nine-tenths of the present volume of our commerce and trade, that can be taken from us by no contingency. The increase of population at the North, which is going on at a rate exceeding 600,000 annually, would soon make up any loss. Since 1850 the population of the Northern States, not including Missouri, has increased from 13,000,000 to 19,000,000. The value of the trade of this 6,000,000 of increase is vastly greater than that of all the Southern States, as we shall take future occasion to show.

No people in the world are in such an independent position at the present moment as those of the Northern States. Never were they so rich in all the elements of wealth. In no event can they finally lose the trade now enjoyed with all parts of the country. The worst that stares them in the face is the interruption of a mere fraction of it. Let them take counsel from the strength of their position, rather than from their fears, which have been aggravated by the most absurd statements, framed on purpose to excite their terrors, and which have had the greater influence from the exaggerated and false notions of the magnitude of this great bugbear in politics—*Southern trade*.

THE SECESSION PRONUNCIAMIENTO—THE TRUE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICANS.—The hasty declaration of the Secessionists in Congress to their constituents, that 'argument is exhausted," and that "the honor, safety and independence of the Southern people require the organization of a Southern Confederacy," will not be regarded as the honest convictions of those whose names are signed to it so long as they retain their seats in Congress. If they had followed up this apparently desperate and determined resolve by the resignation of their offices and the renunciation of their oaths of allegiance, we could not withhold from them the tribute of respect which is always due to an honorable and self-sacrificing course of conduct, however mistaken it may be in its objects. But so long as these men continue to sit in council with those whom they declare to be the implacable foes of their country, and draw their salaries from the National Treasury, they must excuse us if we indulge the suspicion that they are only playing at the political game of "brag." Nothing could be better calculated to frighten timid Northern politicians into disgraceful concessions of principle than this apparently firm and uncompromising manifesto; and it is impossible not to believe that this effect was contemplated and intended by those who have set it forth.

We trust, however, that it will fail to move any member of either House from the line of duty which reason, honor and justice point out. It is manifestly the duty as well as the policy of the Republican Party to be magnanimous and conciliatory towards the South. Nothing should be said or done to irritate; everything should be done to assure the conservative people of the South that the incoming Republican Administration meditates no invasion of the rights of the States, and that the laws will be faithfully executed. Mr. LINCOLN and his friends have no power, in either branch of Congress, to pass laws prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, so long as the Senators and Representatives from the more Southern States retain their seats. If, however, they shall withdraw, a preponderance in both branches will be given to the Republican Party, and in that event a Wilmot Proviso might be passed. But we believe that, while the claim of constitutional power should never be surrendered, the actual exercise of it may be waived; and that to strengthen the friends of the Union in the South, the dominant Northern majority might, without a sacrifice of principle, and without recreancy to duty, give an assurance that legislative interference with Slavery in the Territories will not be resorted to. The most sensitive opponents of Slavery will not now contend that such legislation is necessary to the preservation of the Territories free; and since the enactment of such a law could only serve to weaken the bonds of the Union, and paralyze its friends in the South, every consideration of policy and justice calls upon the North to forbear.

Walkerism in Nicaragua.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has extracts from letters written in Nicaragua, in regard to the expedition and death of WALKER. They state that the news of the landing of the Fillibusters at Truxillo was the signal of the most enthusiastic demonstrations among the Nicaraguan Liberals. Parties of them paraded the streets cheering the name of WALKER, and crying death to the Government, and in some instances firing upon the guard-houses. These exhibitions of sympathy the Government is said to have been powerless to repress or punish; and when, after the news of the great Fillibuster's execution had been received, attempts were made to stimulate a general popular rejoicing over the event, they proved, so far as Nicaragua was concerned, to be "dead failures." These same correspondents assert that the dying words put in the mouth of WALKER by the Hondurians, were fabrications; that what the chief really did say, was to promise other Walkers to arise from his blood. On this hope the popular party in Nicaragua are said to be relying.

It is superfluous to stigmatize all this as pure stuff and invention. We have in New-York letters published and private as late as any received in New-Orleans, none of which afford the least confirmation of these stories, which in themselves bear abundant evidence of falsity. If the Government of Nicaragua has not strength sufficient to suppress bold hostile demonstrations, which are represented as having occurred with equal uniformity in all the principal towns of the Republic, it must lack all power to resist still bolder revolutionary plans which are said to be waiting for nothing but foreign aid.

The truth is, this ridiculous intelligence is less designed for the general market than for the private and special aims of the fillibusters. Gen. WALKER was the reckless instrument of men at the South of greater caution, who make fillibusterism a matter of speculation. The schemes of these persons have not perished with WALKER. So long as men of desperate fortunes can be found to undertake desperate enterprizes, there will be repeated efforts to subjugate the tempting States of Central America, where the resources of nature need only the numberless appliances of skill at the service of American civilization to produce prodigious wealth. The prize is a great one, and worth, perhaps, the risk of investment, and the little trouble required in the way of invention to keep Southern cupidity directed towards the glittering object.

At present the whole business must be wrapped in vexatious doubt. If secession be accomplished, involving Louisiana, it is hard to say what excesses of daring outrage fillibusterism may not be guilty of with perfect impunity. If, however, calmer counsels obtain, and Louisiana remains in the Union, there will be four years of suspension in this particular line of business; for there is no doubt that Mr. LINCOLN, when he shall take the oath to see the laws enforced, will do so with much more resolute intentions than probably prompted Mr. BUCHANAN, when inaugurated. Upon the whole, we conceive Central America to be tolerably secure from molestation for four or five years to come.

COURTS AND JUDGES IN OPEN CONTEST.—The shameful insufficiency of accommodation for our Courts of law, has at length produced a collision between the Supreme and Superior Courts, not creditable, we may say, to either, nor tending to elevate their dignity in the eyes of the people. The Superior Court, part second, finding itself without any room or hall in which to hold Trial Term, procured the passage through the Common Council of a resolution granting to it for use the General Term room of the Supreme Court, in which Judge LEONARD, of the latter Court, is at present presiding. No provision whatever was made by the resolution for the accommodation of the Court thus ejected out of its own room; and as Judge LEONARD, on behalf of the Supreme Court, questioned the right of the Common Council to overrule the action of the Board of Supervisors in the original assignment of this room, the pleasing and dignified spectacle was presented last Monday morning of a scramble between the dignitaries and officers of two of our highest judicial tribunals as to which could first seize the doors of the Court-room and take possession of the Bench.

As the Superior Court must have known that the Supreme Court was in actual occupation of this General Term room, there may have been somewhat of discourtesy in the procurement of the ousting resolution from the Common Council, and, in this view, Judge LEONARD did only his duty in maintaining the Supreme Court occupancy; while, on the other hand, the Superior Court, with its heavy calendar and pressing business, had urgent necessity for accommodation somewhere, and could not, perhaps, afford to be too particular in examining the right of the Common Council to assign the room in question, or the wrong done to the Supreme Court by accepting such a grant. It is a nice point of professional courtesy for the gentlemen of the long robe to settle amongst themselves; but the public have a deep interest in urging that such a scene as that of last Monday may never be renewed again. Not many weeks ago, one of our highest tribunals was quartered in the classic council chambers of Tammany Hall; and unless new Court accommodations be immediately provided, we may soon expect to have decrees of the Supreme Court, General Term, dated from the back parlors of the Pewter Mug.

The Cause of the Trouble.

We have been severely censured by Southern journals and their Northern echoes and allies, for assenting to the truth of that part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message which ascribes the present excitement in the South to fears of insurrection. The President asserted the fact, and proceeded to ascribe all these outbreaks which menace the peace and security of the South to the machinations of Abolition emissaries from the Northern States.

We find copied into the *National Intelligencer* of Washington, an article from the *Cambridge Intelligencer*, Maryland, on this subject, which fully confirms the truth of all that we have said on the subject. In speaking of the President's remarks, this Maryland journal says:

"The picture of insecurity is correct, but he signally fails in his discrimination of the cause. It is not the agitation at the North which excites our slaves and alarms our citizens. *It is the agitation of the subject in the South which we have cause to dread.* The Democratic Party is the true source of our present troubles. It is the Democratic speeches and papers which have excited our negroes. They never hear anything from the Northern Abolitionists. Their notions of freedom have been gained through Democratic sources. They hear the Democratic speeches, they read the Democratic papers. These teem with incendiary assertions about negro suffrage and equality which the success of the Republicans would bring about. We know that in this county *the Democrats have repeatedly declared upon the stump and in the presence of negroes, that if the Republicans were elected the negroes would be set at liberty, be permitted to vote, and would marry our daughters.* It was only a few days since that we heard the very leader of the party in this county declare in our public streets, and in the presence of some negroes, who were standing by, that the Republicans intended to let the negroes vote. Those who hear the incendiary declarations of these men, communicate them to the rest of their color, and when their expectations are so excited that they become aroused to violence, we are told that the Republicans have done it—*the Northern agitation is the true source of our trouble.* Let the responsibility rest where it belongs. The Northern agitators have had no hand in the matter. The agitation might go on at the North until doomsday without any injury to our slaves. Our negroes never read the northern papers, nor hear the Northern orators. They read these things from Democratic papers, and hear them from Democratic speakers. We fasten upon them, therefore, the charge of being the authors of our calamities."

OMINOUS.—The new line of steamers between Boston and Charleston was withdrawn last week, the enterprise in the present paralysis of trade, involving a loss. Causes of a different nature threaten to embarrass the intercourse between this City and Southern ports. The discouragement of steerage travel by the uniform return of the emigrants is not calculated to enlarge receipts from the transportation of that class of passengers. First class travelers, in the present exasperated condition of Southern feeling, are also rare; the usual pleasure and health seeking population, who follow the retreating summer Southward, postponing this season, for wholesome reasons, their annual migration. Freights in the present state of trade are of course extremely light. Every commercial influence is thus adverse to the prosecution of a successful business in transportation; and but for the mail contracts it is quite possible the frequency of communication would be temporarily reduced.

It is curious, and to the superstitious perhaps ominous, that at such a moment accident, allying itself to the other hostile elements, should destroy the property of the shippers. Yesterday morning, the steamship *John G. King*, just completed for the line of Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON, took fire at her wharf, and was entirely consumed. Almost at the same moment the *James Adger*, of the same line, was run into in the harbor by the propeller *Robert Cuyler*, of the Savannah trade, and was so seriously damaged as to need very extensive repairs before resuming service. Calamities, according to the adage, never come singly. Even invisible agencies seem to make war upon the disunionists; and seeing the promptitude with which accident hastens to confirm the prescript of non-inter course, and the violence with which pestilence unseats and pursues the conspirators, it might justify the conviction that the Southern exodus is to be preceded by plagues like those of Egypt. May the omen, if omen it is, be averted.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORKER IN FLORIDA.—We regret to learn that ALEXANDER MANN, Esq., formerly of this State, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 6th inst., at St. Augustine, Florida, where he had been living for some months. He was a native of Scottsville, Monroe County, in this State, where his parents still reside, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1838. He studied law and practiced that profession in Rochester until 1843, when he took charge of the *American*, a daily Whig paper, established by the brothers JEROME now of this City, and edited it with ability and success until it was merged into the *Democrat*. He afterwards came to this City, and was connected for a short time with the editorial department of the TIMES,—but failing health compelled him to seek a milder climate, and nearly a year ago he took up his residence in St. Augustine. He leaves a wife and two children, besides a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss.

Mr. MANN had a clear, well-disciplined mind, strong political convictions and prejudices, and a cordial warmth and kindliness of heart which gave him a strong hold on the esteem and affection of his friends. He was a Clay Whig, an American in 1844, a supporter of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, and had acted mainly with the Union Party since that time. At the time of his death he was intending soon to return and resume his residence at the North.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—We notice by reference to our advertising columns, that the Manufacturers of Jewelry have deemed it best, owing to the straightened state of the times and their disinclination to deal further with the South, to offer their Stock at retail. Messrs. Geo. R. DOWNING & Co., one of the oldest and most responsible houses in the trade, announce that they will for some time to come, in this way dispose of what at other times they would sell only by the wholesale and to jobbers.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The steamers *Star of the West* and *Habana*, from Havana 5th inst., have arrived. They bring $107,000 in Spanish gold.

The Spanish Bank had been authorized to issue $4,000,000 in new bonds, and much relief to the mercantile community was expected.

The Captain-General had gone to the Western Department of the Island.

The Sugar Market was unchanged. The new crop was coming in. The stock was 40,000 boxes.

The St. Louis Brigade.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 17.

The St. Louis Brigade returned from the southwestern border yesterday morning. They were received by a detachment of the National Guards remaining at home. Gen. FROST, in a brief complimentary address, dismissed the troops, after which they partook of a sumptuous dinner at the National Guard Armory, Barnum's Hotel and other places. The occasion was replete with expressions of friendship and congratulation.

Suicide at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 18.

J. S. MCCHESNEY, of New-York, formerly of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, committed suicide at this place last evening by taking opium.

Election of President of Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Prof. SAMUEL ELIOT was, this evening, elected President of Trinity College.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Condition of Affairs—No Civil War Probable—The Result of Misrepresentation—The Leaders of the Secession Movement—Matters in the South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 17, 1860.

To-day South Carolina is expected to initiate her actual secession from the Union, and the excitement in all circles is intense. Probably the great mass of our people think the crisis has come—that the country is now falling to pieces, and that very soon its severed sections will be actively engaged in civil war. Such, however, is not the opinion of many of our best thinkers here; and with your permission I propose to give a *resumé* of the arguments and conclusions which have seemed to me most satisfactory, after hearing the great question of the day elaborately discussed in political circles here during the last fortnight. First let me state the conclusions towards which the arguments tend, and then reason up to them, to see whether these conclusions are sound.

There will be no civil war. We may have some further disturbances; we probably shall have. Before the Disunion fever can abate, it must reach an apparently more alarming crisis in its symptoms than has yet been manifested. But, in the words of an eminent statesman, this Government cannot be broken up until a better is found to take its place,—one that shall be better for all sections and all interests,—one that shall provide security for slavery at least equal with that had under the flag of the Union, and proclaim their independence; but that will not settle the question, dissolve the Union or establish such independence: and in good time, without coercion, and without one single aggressive act upon the part of the *de facto* Government of "the United States," the scheme of secession will die a natural death and have few mourners in its train. Let the secessionists take what steps they please, the policy of the States remaining in the Union will chiefly be that of "masterly inactivity;" and the people of the South will by-and-bye overturn their secession leaders, and inaugurate the reign of their own conservative Union men. We have only to restrain Northern men in power from acts of imprudent violence, and the secession question will settle itself, at its home, without our aid. These are mere assertions, you say: I propose to show the arguments on which they are grounded.

The excitement now existing in the Southern mind is the result of misinformation and misrepresentation, as the TIMES has abundantly shown. The great mass of Southern whites are in mad panic because they have been told and fully believe that the Republican Party put Mr. LINCOLN into the Presidency with the view of employing the power of the Government to abolish Slavery in the States where it exists, and to raise the black race to political and social equality with the whites. Tens of thousands of them suppose to-day that HAMLIN is a mulatto! This is absolutely true. Your own correspondent at Charleston so informs you in Saturday's TIMES; and it is only a few weeks since a Democratic friend of mine from the Pacific was gravely asked by a lawyer in Western Texas whether the "Black Republican" candidate for the Vice-Presidency really was a negro! The reader thinks perhaps that this is an exaggeration; not at all. Nor is such ignorance half so strange, under all the circumstances, as that frequently manifested by portions of the British Press in relation to American affairs.

We all remember the ludicrous blunder of an English editor, who confounded Senator DOUGLAS with FRED DOUGLASS, the negro, and presented the elevation of the latter to the head of a great political party as an evidence of the advance of "liberal ideas" in America! Surely, then, it is not surprising if the masses of the South, who have scarcely any other sources of information than their corner politicians, should believe the misrepresentations of the latter, uttered in their reckless strife for place and power.

"But," says another objector, "they could not believe the story that the Republican Party intend to free their slaves, for they must have seen the Chicago Platform, which emphatically denies the right of Congress to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States." Not so; they *have not* seen the Chicago Platform, and could not get it to read.

The census returns show us that of the seven and a half millions of non-slaveholding whites in the Slave States, only a small percentage are able to read or write. And even if they could read, Republican papers are rigidly excluded from among them, while their local presses never published the Chicago Platform, but gave instead their own perverted interpretations of it. The local Press, too, even the best portion of it, have habitually extracted from Northern papers and speeches the worst ravings of the Garrisonian Abolitionists, and given them to the South as *bona fide* expressions of "Northern sentiment." It would be strange, indeed, then, if the masses South were not misinformed in regard to the views and purposes of the North, and were not alarmed at our possession of the Government for the first time in fifty years. This thought, too, suggests the propriety of great moderation and forbearance towards our Southern brethren in their present panic-stricken condition. The secession leaders know well enough the false lights which they have erected to lure the people upon the shore of disunion; but it behooves us all to wait calmly the time when the wickedness of these leaders can be effectively exposed. That time is not now; but it will come. At present, the people of the South are in a state of mind where argument would only make matters worse. They are rushing towards disunion as thoughtlessly and as heedless of consequences as the crowd rushes from a theatre when the alarm of fire is sounded, crushing each other in the wild effort to escape an apprehended evil, when, perhaps, there is absolutely no danger at all, except from their own impetuosity. When the panic is over they will listen to their own Union men, and then will come a day of reckoning for those by whom they have been deceived. When and how that day of calm reflection is to come, I hope to show before I get through—merely premising here that we cannot "coerce" the South into stopping to think, and that it is useless to expect them to pause until they find themselves face to face with some of the practical embarrassments of secession.

Nor have the leaders of the secession movement studied the issue they are so industriously pushing, and followed it out to its legitimate results, for, if they have, we are forced to set them down either as absolute mad-men, or thoroughly insincere in their threats. They have been so busy in the effort to "precipitate the Cotton States into revolution," expecting that by some miracle or other they can in this way ultimately regain the control of the Government, that they have not followed out secession to its legitimate results, else they would have satisfied themselves, that with ordinary prudence on the part of the Union States, it could end only in the absolute ruin of the Slave States rather than in their anticipated prosperity. Let me cite one among the evidences that they have not considered. We hear it asserted every day, by Southern orators and writers, that *out* of the Union their section will speedily increase in all material prosperity and greatness. They tell us in the same breath that they must have room to expand their institutions or die, and that if they remain in the Union, in a few years the slave population will largely predominate over the whites, and that is a source of serious apprehension to their masters. Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, the leader of secession in the United States Senate, presented this idea in his speech of Tuesday last. Let us see now how he proposes to improve the condition of the South. We are told, first, that the cotton lands are rapidly wearing out, and that they must have new and fresh lands to till—hence the injustice of excluding Slavery from the Territories. They say they are already becoming crowded in their present limits, with their existing population, and that we must give them room.

I will not stop to show that their necessity for new lands grows chiefly out of their improvident system of labor,—and that to ask the North, despite its conscience and its convictions of sound policy, to extend Slavery on that account, is to reverse a sound maxim of law and "take advantage of their own wrong." Let that pass. The slaveholders must have more territory for slave labor. How is it to be had?—only by conquest,—and the North will not join her in open war or underhanded filibusterism for its acquisition,—nor, if acquired, will she consent to the expansion of the institution. That is the grievance. Well, grant it, for argument's sake: and grant also that the Cotton States have succeeded in establishing their independence; how then is the "Southern Confederacy" to get more territory for Slavery? By conquest? She cannot, simply because it at once becomes the necessity of the "Northern Confederacy" to pursue a policy which will prevent her, even if she could spare from home the men necessary to make successful foreign war, which she cannot. If she makes conquests it must be from Mexico, Spain or Central America. Suppose she tries her hand first upon Cuba; but before she can begin the Northern Confederacy will have been ahead of her. The moment the Union is severed and we have lost our Southern customers, we shall be compelled to look about for new ones,—and right at our door lies Cuba. Already we have a very profitable trade with her, but it ought to be far more extensive under a proper commercial treaty, and the chief obstacle to our making such a treaty heretofore has been our Slavery, and the fact that our products of slave labor might come in competition with those of Cuba. Secession, if effected, would relieve us of that difficulty, and then Spain would gladly conclude a treaty with us by which we should get a large and valuable market for products of the Free States, and in turn guarantee Spain in the possession of Cuba, which would put an end to conquests in that direction. So, too, we would form prompt alliances with Mexico and Central America, whose people dread, of all things, the establishment of African Slavery among them. With the former of these we could secure a treaty invaluable for the trade it would give us, in return for a small amount of material aid to establish their Liberal Government, and for permitting a few thousands of enterprising Yankees to organize upon our shores and depart in peace to aid our sister Republic in establishing herself again as a Power among nations. Gladly would she make these arrangements, and offer liberal grants besides to the Yankee emigration, in view of the stern necessity of repelling Southern fillibusters that would speedily press upon her. Nay, more, if separated from the Slave States, the North would hardly hesitate to establish the American Protectorate over Mexico, by her own request, for she would not then fear that our protection was a snare, and the preclude to unquiet.

If these anticipations are correct—and I maintain that they are only the political and commercial fruit of our necessities—we find the Slave States still hemmed in, not from any unfriendly designs on our part, but as another natural result of the "irrepressible conflict" between free labor and slave labor, which cannot exist in the same sphere any more than the elements of fire and water can exist in harmonious contact in the same vessel. Slavery in the Southern Confederacy cannot extend itself; but in thirty years the natural increase of the slave population will give them about 12,000,000 blacks. In the same time their white population will have doubled, if there should be no emigration thence, which will give, say 16,000,000 of them: and at the end of Mr. IVERSON'S thirty years the total population of the Slave States will be 28,000,000, against the 12,500,000 of the present. Meantime their improvident system of labor will have greatly exhausted their soil. If the twelve and a half millions of population to-day in the Slave States are beginning to feel the necessity for more room, is it not clear that long before Mr. IVERSON'S 30 years have given them a population of 28,000,000 there must be either starvation in the Slave States or emigration out of them. But the slaveholders (then say double their present number, or 800,000 strong) cannot emigrate, for they have no place to which to take their slaves. As an inexorable necessity, however, the non-slaveholding whites must turn their faces Northward, or find new fields of labor in foreign lands, and that will leave Mr. IVERSON'S 12,000,000 of negroes to be kept in subjection by, say 800,000 whites! To-day 8,000,000 of whites are in constant terror lest their four and a half of millions of slaves—excited by the idea that LINCOLN is about to liberate them—will rise in insurrection,—in terror, notwithstanding they have the Federal army at their back, and all the militia of all the States behind them, if necessary, to "suppress domestic insurrection" under the Constitution. In God's name, what is to become of the Southern Confederacy, then, when they number say even 1,000,000 of whites against 12,000,0000 of blacks, when utterly without a Federal army or any other outside aid? And yet Mr. IVERSON would have us believe that he has examined this question of secession thoroughly, and has ascertained that the greatness and prosperity and glory of the South is to be promoted by the establishment of a Southern Confederacy based upon Slavery!

I cite one more illustration to show that the secession *leaders* have not studied the issue they are making; and if *they* have not, how much less have the masses who blindly follow their lead. A few days ago a South Carolinian in conversation with a Douglas M. C. from the Northwest, was boasting of the ability of the Cotton States to accomplish Disunion even by the sword. "Why sir," he said,—"You don't know our strength! In my state we have 42,000 voters." "Indeed," grandly responded his companion,—"but would you believe that in my single district, away up in the Northwest, where our rivers are frozen over several months in the year, I received 20,000 votes and then *was beaten by five thousand majority!*" The secessionist discovered for the first time evidently, that he had not posted himself. Evidences might be multiplied indefinitely to show that the secessionists are rushing on recklessly, and thoughtlessly,—which fact is important, because if they have not considered, we may reasonably anticipate a better frame of mind when circumstances shall have compelled them to look Disunion coolly, calmly and dispassionately in the face, to see its inevitable consequences,—and to learn how much they have been deceived in supposing it a remedy for evils that are far more imaginary than real. A discussion of the process by which they will be brought to that condition of mind I must defer to another letter. S.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—In accordance with the custom which prevails among tragedians, Mr. BOOTH appeared last night as *Othello*, thus exchanging parts with Mr. DYOTT, who, it will be remembered, played the character on Saturday night to Mr. BOOTH'S *Iago*. To an audience watchful of the snares by which an intellectual nature gains its inevitable ascendancy over a merely passional one, the character of the lieutenant is always preferable to that of the Moor, but the latter in its turn has all the advantages of a love vehement, absorbing, destructive in its kind. Mr. BOOTH, who excels in the colder phases of *Iago's* character, is not less admirable in the tempestuous outbursts of *Othello's*. We have no recollection of a finer performance, or one in which the strong traits of a confiding, and the sterner ones of a disappointed, love, were better marked. In elocution, gesticulation, general business, and costumal effect, Mr. BOOTH was, to our judgment, perfectly satisfying. Study, discretion, and natural genius are perceptible in all this talented young artist's performances, and in none more distinctly than in his companion pictures of *Othello* and *Iago*. The house, we are happy to say, was well attended. It is a beautiful sign that such a man should be duly appreciated.

To-night Mr. BOOTH will play *Romeo* in the delightful play of "Romeo and Juliet." The occasion is rendered additionally interesting by the fact that a *débutante*—Miss ELLIOTT—will make her first appearance as the heroine.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

THE RAILROAD WAR—THE ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CONFIRMED—POLICE APPROPRIATIONS—THE CASE OF ALDERMAN D. GREEN.

The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour, Monday evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the chair. A communication was received from the Inspectors at the recent election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Western District, declaring the result to be as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	1,163.
Of which WM. H. FUREY received	404
Of which JOHN CUNNINGHAM received	385
Of which WM. VANDERVEER received	373
Of whice Blank received	1

The return from Hose Company No. 12, giving to JOHN CUNNINGHAM 19 votes, WM. H. FUREY 3 votes, WM. VANDERVEER 3 votes, is not included in the above canvass, for the reason that the poll list annexed to said return exceeds the number of votes cast by said Hose Company No. 12, and that Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, giving 12 votes to WM. H. FUREY, in consequence of their not complying with Section 5 of the above-mentioned ordinance, said Company being organized without doing dut .

A communication, signed by the Foremen of Engine Companies Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 16, 19, 20, and Hose Companies Nos. 5, 6, 9, 12 and 13, called the attention of the Board to some irregularities in the election of Chief-Engineer. Men, it is alleged, were allowed to vote in Companies after having been expelled therefrom, and in other cases men voted by proxy—all of whom, the petitioners think, violated the law, and is a sufficient cause for setting aside the election. The petitioners, therefore, ask that the whole matter be referred to a Special Committee for investigation. The return and petition provoked a somewhat acrimonious discussion, but the Inspector's return was finally confirmed, only two members voting in the negative.

A petition was received from residents of the Eighth Ward, asking that a joint application be made to the Legislature, for the passage of an act giving the right of way on Furman-street to the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company.

In connection with this subject, the Railroad Committee made a report that it had not been possible to make an amicable arrangement of the differences between the two Companies, and they therefore recommend that an application be made to the Legislature for the passage of a law to adjust the difficulties. Alderman DAYTON moved to amend, by declaring that both roads had forfeited their rights on Furman-street. Alderman SCHOLES moved to amend that the Corporation Counsel be directed to commence proceedings to recover the possession of Furman-street, if he should deem that the Railroad Companies had forfeited their rights. The latter amendment was adopted.

The following communication was received from the Board of Police Commissioners: GENTLEMEN—The Joint Board of City Supervisors and Common Council caused the sum of $8,000, to be raised in the year 1859 for a new Station-house in the Fifth Police Precinct of Brooklyn, and the sum of $500 for Fourth Precinct Station-house alterations. No steps that we are aware of have been taken by your honorable body towards building the new Station-house in the Fifth Precinct, nor have the alterations been made in the Fourth Precinct Station-house. This Board has received a communication from the Sergeants of the Fourth Precinct, asking that the accommodations there may be increased. The 58th section of the amended Police act gives power, in case the Common Council neglect or refuse within thirty days, after having been thereto in writing requested by the Board of Metropolitan Police to provide accommodation as aforesaid to make their own provisions and contracts, &c. Without intending this communication as a notice or request under the provisions of said section, we respectfully call the attention of your body to the wants of the Police in the precincts mentioned. The present building hired for that purpose in the Fifth is unfit, and a new one owned by the City should at once be built. The location of an engine house, in the rear of the Fourth Precinct station-house would if fitted up for the use of the force in that District may do very much to improve the accommodations. The attention of the Common Council is called to the necessity for these improvements.

The communication was referred to the Police Committee.

Alderman DANIEL GREEN, of the Tenth Ward, indicted by the last Grand Jury for signing Street-cleaners' Certificates before the work had been performed, presented a preamble and resolution,—the former setting forth the charges upon which the indictment is based, and the latter calling for a special committee of five to investigate the charge. The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed as such Committee Aldermen O'Keefe, Franks, Taylor, Murphy, and Manger. Alderman GREEN declared that he could show that he had done nothing improper, and the indictment was the result of a conspiracy concoted to ruin his reputation.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Board, at 8 o'clock, adjourned for one week.

CITY COURT.—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 13, 60, 61, 5, 44, 58, 7, 10, 19, 24, 62.

Vegetable and Blood Purifying.
The best Purgative in the world is
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS.
TESTED AND APPROVED FOR 110 YEARS.
Be sure you get the genuine. Sold at the Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st.; also at No. 4 Union-square, No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-st., Campbell's, No. 881 8th-av., and Wright's, corner of Hudson and Lewis sts.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c.,
suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

I. U. Sillock & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker Knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

$40. Important. $50.
WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE
Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
WILSON H. SMITH,
$60. Ansonia, Conn. $75.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Ansdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E MENDUM, Proprietors.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.
FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory. No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Winter Clothing at Reduced Prices.—In consideration of the time and the lateness of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.
ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, No. 513 Broadway.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Children's Furs, in Sets.
Gents' Furs, Capes, Collars,
Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

Hair-Dressing.
Every lady her own hair dresser by using one of the PATENT HAIR-DRESSING MACHINES
Sold at LaBIAU'S, Nos. 737 and 439 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

APPLLES—BLAKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., CHARLES APPLLES to FANNIE JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Blagge, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

STONE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, ANN FRANCES, wife of George E. Stone, in the 28th year of her age.
Her remains will be removed to Mount Auburn Cemetery for interment, and the funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, 19th inst., from the residence of her brother, B. F. Kendall, in Brookline, Mass.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

PATTISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, LIZZIE, wife of John T. Pattinson, and daughter of James and Mary Brown, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 391 Hudson-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Scotch Plains, N. J., for interment. Friends can go and return the same day.

MCGUIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, JAMES MCGUIRE, in the 46th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M., the members of Alleghany Lodge, No. 133, and the City Grenadiers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 Oak-st.
CITY GRENADIERS.—The members and ex-members of the above company are requested to assemble at the Armory, Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock this evening, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late esteemed friend, JAMES MCGUIRE. Punctual attendance is requested. Capt. D. DE COURSEY.
Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, Lieut. JOHN MOORE, HENRY J. GRACY, CHARLES GOODWIN, CHARLES COULTER, JOSEPH LOWDEN and ROBERT IRWIN.

COLES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, MARIA COLES, aged 64 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the house of her son, D. L. Coles, No. 16 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

ANDREAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, BERTHOLD, infant son of John W. and Maria W. Andreas.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his father's residence, 84th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN VLECK.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 17, LUCRETIA, wife of John Van Vleck, aged 46 years.
Her remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

GROVES.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 17, Mrs. ANN GROVES, aged 83 years.
Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 West 34th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHIPPLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. LYDIA WHIPPLE, widow of Avery Whipple, aged 83 years.
Her friends, and those of her son, Avery D. Whipple, of her son-in-law, James Remsen, and of her nephew, John Ready, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 174 Delancey-st. The body will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRIAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, of scarlet fever, JOHN ALEXANDER, son of John A. and Susan W. Bryan, aged 11 year, 9 months and 16 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 13 West 30th-st., on Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

PHŒNIX.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, suddenly, JOHN D. PHŒNIX, of this City.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, OLIVER S. CARTER, Jr., son of Oliver S. and Elizabeth H. Carter, aged 1 month and 1 day.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

FERRIS.—In South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 17, ROBERT SEWELL, youngest son of William H. and Maria F. Ferris, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Butler-st., South Brooklyn.

HATCH.—In Yonkers, on Monday, Dec. 17, HARRIET OSGOOD, wife of A. M. Hatch.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Palisade-av., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

HIGGINSON.—In Newburgh, on Sunday, Dec. 16, at the residence of her father, Hon. John W. Brown, CHARLOTTE, wife of John C. Higginson, of Dubuque, Iowa, aged 32 years.
☞ Dubuque papers please copy.

MCCHESNEY.—In Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, J. SPENCER MCCHESNEY, of this City, formerly of Potsdam, N. Y., aged 30 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 601, Dec. 18, 1860.
20, 1, 72, 66, 39, 68, 4, 16, 21, 25, 69, 40, 15.
Class No. 602, Dec. 18, 1860.
28, 36, 25, 53, 5, 32, 11, 74, 57, 21, 9, 71.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 18, 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 458 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers,
and all external pains or aches.
Price, 25 cents.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES TROCHES,
For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, &c.
ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDIES.
Call at RUSHTON'S and get a box, (25 cts.) cor. Broadway and Canal-st.; or 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 308 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS are affected by the assessment about to be confirmed for paving the 8th-av., between Hudson and 42d sts., are requested to call at No. 419 8th-av., before the 19th inst., and sign a remonstrance against the same.

SPLENDID CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, elegantly bound in gilt cloth cases; Price $250. Each volume contains 204 large pages of Vocal and Piano-forte Music. Office, No. 458 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREAT RUSH!
The bargains offered by Messrs. DAILEY & CO. are creating an immense excitement. Look at their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper, headed "Compare the Figures."

FINE JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
In consequence of the severe interruption to our regular business, resulting from the political panic throughout the country, we are compelled to offer our large stock of fine Jewelry, consisting of Diamond work, GOLD CHAINS of all patterns,
BROOCHES,
EAR-RINGS,
BRACELETS, &c., &c., &c.,
Expressly manufactured for the Holiday trade,
AT RETAIL,
UNTIL JAN. 1.
Purchasers of Holiday gifts will do well to call.
G. R. DOWNING & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry,
No. 19 Maiden-lane,
Up stairs.

THE PUBLISHER OF
VANITY FAIR,
being desirous of presenting the large picture of
CHRISTMAS AMONG THE CAVALIERS
to the public in a perfect form, feels it his duty to postpone the publication of the paper until
THURSDAY MORNING,
owing to a slight imperfection discovered in the block at a late hour.
LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietor,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
For making all kinds of
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c.
Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.
See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings. Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, batter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & REIN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy doxes, Cornucupias, &c., at Retail.
STRAUSENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1813.
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

FROM THIS DATE, UNTIL JAN. 1,
HENRY LEVY,
No. 49 Maiden-lane,
Has determined to sell
AT RETAIL,
HIS WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
RICH FANCY GOODS
AND STATIONERY ARTICLES.
The greatest variety in the Trade.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.
JANUARY 1861.
☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. ☜
The January number of this, *the best and cheapest* of the ladies' magazines, is now ready. It contains one hundred pages of reading and engravings, and is the most superb number ever issued. Among the embellishments are
A MEZZOTINT BY SARTAIN,
A COLORED FASHION PLATE,
A BERLIN WORK PATTERN, worth 50 cents,
A SPLENDID STEEL PLATE, &c., &c.
In addition to these there are over eighty wood cuts, illustrating new fashions in cloaks, dresses, bonnets, linen, caps, children's dresses, &c., &c.; also patterns in crochet, knitting, embroidery, and all sorts of fancy work.
All the stories are original. Among them are
THE BROKEN LIFE.
A COPY-RIGHT

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 17, A large and magnificent stock of LACES AND LACE GOODS, viz.: POINT D'ALENCON, AGUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESSE AND APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c. ALSO, A large invoice of FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17, An immense assortment of DRESS GOODS, viz: CALICOES, REPS, OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling at reduced prices their elegant stock of Lace Curtains, varying in price from $3 50 TO $50 PER PAIR.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES. REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES.
Just received, a large and choice stock of Evening Dresses and Dress Goods.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLEARING OUT SALE AT PANIC PRICES, FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:
Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at $100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at 60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at 45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at ... 35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at .. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at . 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at .. 30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at 18
[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth $1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard worth 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of WINDOW SHADES, Of their own manufacture. To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 339 Broadway.

WINTER TRADE. 1860-61. DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Hudson (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 28 and 30 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, Having marked down their large Stock of SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, and other Dress Goods; also, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, to prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
A SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT. Handsome Velvet Beaver French Sacks, with capes, all wool, at $18. Ribbed Beaver do., at $16. Also, splendid Velvet Cloaks, at prices to suit the hard times.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17, 10,000 Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up. 500 Black Pusher Lace Barbs, at 50 cents each. 5,000 Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices. Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Embroidered Sets, worth $2 50, for $1 50.
JAMES GRAY & CO., No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

301. CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK of RICH DRESS GOODS. 301.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., continue to offer Rich Dress Silks, late imports, At the following prices:
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1 50, At $1 per yard.
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1 30, At 90 cents per yard.
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1, At 75 cents per yard.
Rich Silks, at 50, 60 and 70 cents yard.
RICH DRESS GOODS At the following reduced prices:
Rich Ottoman Velours at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Elmore Cloths at 50 cents per yard.
Rich French Merinos, at 50 cents per yard.
Each and every article as above Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines, at 1s, cost 2s.
Extra Paris Delaines, 1s. 6d., cost 31c.
Fine Whitney Blankets, at $3, Manufacturer's price, $5.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS Of every description reduced in proportion.
EXAMINE THE GOODS, LOOK AT THE PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand st.

POPULAR TRADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS. AT PANIC PRICES.
The new and beautiful Zouave Under-waist, or Chemisette; also Illusion Goods, in Caps, Berthas, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, bridal Veils, Glove-tops, Ruches, Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A large and beautiful stock of the above now ready or made up to order in the latest styles and most tasteful manner. Also, Gold Cords, Braids, Ornaments and Beltings, Embroideries, Red Laces, Ribbons and Trimmings.
D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Orders received for plants, cut flowers, bouquets and baskets, from the Broadway and Bloomingdale Nurseries.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH. EVERY $5 PURCHASER Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the UNION STORE of ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av., First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV., Continues to sell goods at RUINOUS PANIC PRICES. SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS, At 50 cents, worth $1. Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents. SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, 8¾ cents. Knit Zephyr Hoods reduced. Sontags, Capes, Talmas, Gloves, Mittens, Armlets, Saxony Yarns, Dress Linings, Trimmings and Buttons; French and Wool Wadding, Small Wares, Toilet and Fancy Articles, cheap at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts. SHEPHERD'S.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—WE will offer our large and varied stock of Cloaks at reduced prices for the balance of the season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 17, DRESS GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS, from 62½ cents per Yard. RICH PARIS PRINTED DO., reduced from $1 12½ to 75 cents. ALSO, Poplins, Reps, Valencias, Cashmeres, Mousseline de Laines, Ottoman Velours, Poplins Français, Wool Plaids, &c., &c. THE REDUCTION ALSO TAKES PLACE At stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE REDUCTION
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.) ELEGANT LYONS VELVET ROBES, REDUCED FROM $50 to $25 per ROBE. REDUCED FROM $75 to $35 per ROBE. REDUCED FROM $100 to $50 per ROBE. 7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES, reduced to $25 from $45. ALSO, DRESS SILKS REDUCED To 62½ cents, 75 cents and 85 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,) HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMERS, A SELECT ASSORTMENT of RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS, SUITABLE FOR RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES—VERY ELEGANT AND SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. CLOAKS AND SHAWLS REDUCED! OUR ENTIRE STOCK of FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS has been reduced to meet the DEMANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,) ARE OFFERING, AT REDUCED PRICES, A FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. Also, a very large assortment of LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Invite the attention of parties about FURNISHING HOUSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, To their large and attractive stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS AND CARPETINGS. UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind attended to with promptness, and satisfaction guaranteed at a GREAT SAVING IN PRICES! At Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. (ONLY.)

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES! AND AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
At prices to suit the present hard times. DRESS GOODS in endless variety, BLANKETS, QUILTS and LINEN GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS for the Million. CLOAKS and SHAWLS of all kinds. The whole of which is reduced forty per cent. to effect a clearance and give the public bargains for the Holidays. Call and examine at Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., Between 8th and 9th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS, OTTOMANS And PARIS DRESS GOODS, Reduced 30 per cent.
JAMES GRAY & CO., No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 17 The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday Presents. AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS WORTH Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRIENDS OF SANTA CLAUS MEET AT CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE, No. 463 6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
GAMBRIC SETS, COLLARS, &c.—Just received for Christmas presents.
LACE SLEEVES now opening for the Holidays.
HEAD-DRESSES, NETS, &c, opening for the Holidays.
HOLIDAY ARTICLES in great variety.
HOLIDAY GOODS, just taken out of the U. S. Bonded Warehouse—to raise money on.
THESE HARD TIMES compelled the importer to DO IT!
LOT No. 1.—489 Fancy Glove Boxes, 6c. to 25c.
LOT No. 2.—334 Fancy Work Boxes, 6c to $1 75.
LOT No. 3.—92 Ladies' Writing-Desks, 75c. to $2.
LOT No. 4.—117 dozen MONEY PURSES, 6c to $1 50.
LOT No. 5—271 dozen Ladies Port Monnaies, 1s. to 6s.
LOT No. 6.—BABIES and DOLLS, all ages!
LOT No. 7.—$900 worth Fancy Willow-work, Baskets, &c.
LOT No. 8.—$1,365 worth Fancy Toy Articles for Holidays.
BRIDAL WREATHS, 50c. to $6.
WREATHS for Parties and Balls, all prices.
FLOWERS.—Fine Paris Flowers, Buds, Roses, &c.
RIBBONS.—Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons, all Marked DOWN—4c. to 12½c a yard, not half their value.
Lots No. 1 to 8 were sold to us by the IMPORTER AT A DISCOUNT OF JUST 33⅓ per cent from the actual COST TO LAND THEM IN THIS CITY!!
LADIES and GENTLEMEN, you may be assured that they are a bargain, at the LARGE discount of 33⅓ cents on the dollar!!
NOW, THEN, We have added JUST (TEN) PER CENT. to what they ACTUALLY COST. Delivered at our store.
YOU WILL find very many Novelties and articles hard to find at any other store in this City, to say nothing about how cheap we ARE selling them.
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN'S.

AT PANIC PRICES!!
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. MILLER & GRANT, No. 773 Broadway, WILL OFFER For the next 20 days, their entire stock of
Point Aguille Collars &c. Chantilly Shawls,
Point de Venise Sets, &c. Chantilly Veils.
Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Mantillas, Flounces, Points and Centres.
ALSO, PARIS EMBROIDERED
Trimmed Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
Medallion Sets, Collars and Sleeves,
Insertion Sets, Zouave Jackets,
AT AN Immense reduction, to be prepared for changes in their business in the Spring.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.
Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs, COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs, In new shapes and designs, very handsome. Infants Caps, Robes and Dresses. Illusion Capes, Berthes, Brettelles &c. All very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON, No. 623 Broadway.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S TRADE,
We shall continue to offer HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS At about cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries, all reduced in price to suit the times. N. B.—A large and desirable stock of goods suitable for holiday presents, at a great reduction. Call and examine.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY; also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' vests and drawers, children's gaiters, mittens and gloves, infants' merino and knitted shirts and socks; Shetland veils, 18 cents; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents; all colors in Saxony yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS. SLEIGH ROBES. GENTLEMEN'S FURS. &c., &c., &c. DE VOE, No. 379 Broadway Second door From Walker-st.
DE VOE, NO. 397 BROADWAY.
The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of FURS AT RETAIL, At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the 20TH OF JANUARY.

COMPARE THE FIGURES.
We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are DETERMINED TO CONVERT THEM INTO CASH. Every body will be satisfied that we are in EARNEST.
After perusing the following list of prices: READ! READ!! READ!!!
White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces $3 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces 20 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen 1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates the dozen 1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen 90
White French China Covered Dishes each 75
White French China Soup Tureens, each 2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen 1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces 5 80
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces.....46 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces. 8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner-sets,167 pieces.5[illegible] 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles each 9 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, six pieces 19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen 3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen 4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen 1 75
TOGETHER WITH An elegant assortment of RICH CHINA VASES. BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES. BRONZE FIGURES. BRONZE VASES &c., &c., for the HOLIDAY SEASON.
The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.
CUT OUT THIS LIST And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALES.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS, IN RE BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT, BANKRUPTS, FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.
The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month. $30,000 worth of ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, AT THE BANKRUPT SALE, No. 361 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway. BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, selling at A VERY GREAT REDUCTION. $14 CLOAKS, selling at $10. $18 CLOAKS, selling at $14. OTHER STYLES IN PROPORTION.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have reduced their entire stock of LACES and EMBROIDERIES 25 per cent. Cheap Collars and Sets for Holiday Presents.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE. LOOK AT THE PRICES.
100 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 25c., worth 50c.
500 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 62c., worth $1 25.
300 Embroidered Needlework Sets at $1 50, worth $3.
216 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at 25c., worth 75c.
200 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at 50c., worth $1.
20 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at $3 25, worth $5.
300 pieces Trimmed Lace Sleeves at 62c., worth $1 12, New Styles perchas.
50 Point Applique Collars at $1, worth $2.
100 Point Applique Collars at $1 50, worth $3.
20 Point Applique Sets at $2 50, worth $5
30 Point d'Aguille sets at $2 50 worth $4 50.
150 Infants' Waists at 50c. worth 75c.
100 Infants' Waists at $1, worth $1 50
10 Infants' Robes, very fine, at $12, worth $18.
20 Infants' Medallion caps at $4 75, worth $7 50.
1,500 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 10c. worth 1s.
1,500 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 50c., worth 75c.
750 yards Real Valenciennes Lace, very fine, at 75c., worth $1 25
100 French Lace Veils at 50c., worth $1 25.
200 French Lace Veils, Real Thread, at $3 50, worth $5.
300 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon at 3s. worth $1 12.
2,500 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon from 4c. to 2s. worth 1s to 6s.
1,200 Silk Braid Nets at 2s., worth 3s.
200 Chenille Nets at $1, worth $1 50.
300 Fine Wreath Nets at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Ribbon Head-dresses at $1 25, worth $2 50.
100 boxes fine French Flowers from $1 50 to $4 50, worth $6.
300 Glove boxes at 25c., worth 50c.
100 Glove-boxes at 50c., worth $1
200 Rich Paris Fans at $3, worth $5.
60 Paris Work boxes at $5 worth $7 50.
160 Fine French Segar boxes at $7 50, worth $15.
100 Fine French Segar-cases at $2 25, worth $7.
30 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases at $2 75, worth $4 50.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 25c., worth 75c.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 50c., worth $1.
100 Papier-mache Portfolios at 75c, worth $1 25.
500 Port-monnaies at 50c., worth $1.
Also, a great variety of Paris Fancy Articles at equally low prices.
J. A. BLUXOME, Broadway, corner of 25th-st., Opposite Madison-park.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!!!
YOUNG GENTS' ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS!! AT HALF PRICE. SUPERB FLORENTINE ROBES DE CHAMBRES. FUR GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY. FANCY, WHITE AND FRENCH CALICO SHIRTS. ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. ELEGANT EMPRESS EUGENIE NECK-TIES. EXTRA SUPER WOOL JACKETS. AT THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT, No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

50 CASES FINEST 4-4 WAMSUTTA SHIRTINGS At 11 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-street.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY, will sell their entire new stock of fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS, at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

222½ A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 222½

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY. The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE Practical Furrier, No 49 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—WARRANTED GENUine Mink and Sable Capes, Half Capes, Muffs and Cuffs, selling off at greatly reduced prices, at BANTA'S, No. 357 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who understands book-keeping and is willing to make himself generally useful in a mercantile business; a German, who can speak and write English preferred; one who will attend to the interests of his employer and give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his duties, will secure a permanent situation. Address TRUST, Box No. 177 Times Office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer and baker, at No. 73 State-st., Brooklyn. None need call unless possessed of the above-named qualifications.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WHO HAS PRACTISED over two years at the New-York Bar, is desirous of forming a connection with a respectable lawyer or law firm, as partner, or on a salary; he possesses a first class education, including a complete knowledge of French, and can furnish satisfactory reference as to ability, standing and integrity. Address J., Box No. 2,513 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid; understands clear-starching, French fluting and plain sewing; no objection to go into the country; best of references from the best of families. Apply at No. 1 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing; has no objection to do fine washing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 132 5th-av., corner of 18th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an American Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 203 Wooster-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good sewer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 322 West 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Situation wanted for a most respectable intelligent English Protestant servant as nurse for an infant, or up-stairs servant; will be found a desirable and responsible girl and well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, a situation in the above capacity, in City or country; will be found an excellent domestic; would go as nurse and family seamstress; is willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, understanding all kinds of pastry; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is competent, and understands making bread and pastry; is willing to do part of the washing; no objections to a genteel private boarding house; can be seen at No. 214 6th-av., in the rear; inquire at the far door of the building on the first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; all kinds of soups, games, pastries and jellies; is an excellent baker; good City reference if required; no objection to a first-class boarding house or hotel. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches viz.: soups, meats, game and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soup, game and jellies; has long experience and best City reference; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 165 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs 2d floor.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as a good plain cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 305½ 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a respectable boarding house or hotel; can give City reference. Apply at No 168 East 22d-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen for three days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good testimonials. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 19 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in basement. Call or address a note.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 63 West 20th st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second flight of stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A MAN, as first class cook; can come well recommended from his last employer, in the City. Apply at No. 864 Broadway, corner of 17th-st., for two days, in the confectionery store, or address COOK.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing for a private family; she understands her business in every branch, no objections to a first-class boarding house hotel or restaurant as meat and pastry cook; has good City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 82 4th av., near 9th st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry, and understands all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 61 East Houston-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as a good plain cook and baker, washer and ironer, with the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 127 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

A COOK &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. The best of City reference.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent first-class cook in a private family; has lived ten years in one family; has no objection to leave the City; Brooklyn preferred. Call for two days at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook, good washer and ironer, also an excellent baker of bread, &c. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER—Or who will assist in washing and ironing. Situations wanted by two sisters, who understand their business thoroughly in all its branches; have good City reference. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman with the best of City reference desires a situation in City or Country; will be found a thorough meat and pastry cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; is neat and economical in her kitchen, of an obliging disposition; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first-floor, front.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook or laundress, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 111 25th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor, back room.

A COOK OR NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as cook, by a Protestant woman, who is a first-class cook, or would go as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or take entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a very worthy woman; is an experienced meat and pastry cook, and very superior washer and ironer; or will do the general housework of a small family at good wages; is a neat, efficient and responsible servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a highly respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go in the country; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman; thoroughly understands baking; best of City references. Apply at No. 282 7th-av., corner 28th st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG FRENCH WOman wishes employment as dressmaker, by the day or week; on inquiry, will be found competent. Call or address, FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th st., one door from 6th av., and first door on second flight stairs.

A DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED BY A competent person, a situation in a respectable family as dressmaker and seamstress; good reference given. Call at No. 73 Madison-av., for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would go out either by the day or week. Call at No 168 3d-av., in the shoe store, near 17th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—SITUAtion wanted, for an American Protestant woman, in a small private family; is a steady, reliable woman, of excellent character and religious principles; understands housework thoroughly, and more desirous of getting a place in a respectable family than high wages. Apply No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW ENGLAND lady wishes the above position, either in City or country; prefers the City; understands the management of a private family or hotel; is economical and active; has no objection to a widower's family; excellent reference. Apply this week at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, young, educated and refined, now left destitute, desires the position of housekeeper or saleswoman; references unexceptionable. Address, appointing interview, Mrs. E. HURTZER, Station D Post-office, 8th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady is desirous of a situation as housekeeper; no objections to children; a personal interview may be had by calling at the office of International Hotel, Broadway. Inquire for Mrs. Godfrey.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a widow lady of good address as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower, or would take charge of an invalid. Address H. H., or call at No. 343 6th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER, COOK, &c.—WANTed by a respectable colored widow woman and her daughter, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's establishment, and is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference for integrity. Call for two days, at No. 70 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER OF COMPEtency who on account of the hard times is unemployed, a comfortable home in a private family; will give her services for a good home, and references. Address for one day, No. 152 West 20th-st.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall on Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss REID, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A HOUSEMAID.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH girl is desirous to procure a situation in a respectable English family. None others need apply at No. 170 East 21st st., near 2d-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, an American, wants a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No 28 4th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and will take charge of it at night, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as nurse; is a good seamstress; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts. for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUation wanted by a young Protestant girl; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to travel, West or South, Europe, &c.; good City reference. Apply at the American Friendly Institute, No. 2½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl as nurse and seamstress; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has been accustomed to the care of children; would have no objection to go to Brooklyn to live; has the best of City references from her last place. Call or address No. 208 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and waitress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or to do general housework in a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 305 West 32d-st., near 10th-av., third floor, back room.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a smart intelligent young girl, in a private family, as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamber work; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 103 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT young girl wants a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 94 West 29th-st., for two days.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse, good City reference, willing and obliging. Call at No. 96 West 40th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen till engaged.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a competent female; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also, having a Singer's shuttle sewing machine, would be willing to use it for the interests of employers; is thoroughly competent in care of children; wages moderate and good reference. Apply at the American Friendly Institute, 2½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is a good sewer; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen at No. 585 Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Seen till suited at No. 200 East 14th-st., Room No. 12.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking, or can take care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 Varick st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very competent person; would assist in the chamberwork and make herself otherwise generally useful. Good City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—BY A SCOTCH WOman, with good references, as good cook; also, three well-recommended Protestant girls, as cook and laundress, chambermaid and laundress, and chambermaid and waiter or nurse; also situations wanted for some sixty other nice, tidy, capable and obliging girls, with excellent recommendations, all stations. N. B.—On account of the dull times, all girls here are willing to take $1 or $2 per month less than they have had. Select Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW IN INDIGENCE in consequence of death in her family, would be thankful to get some embroidery on children's clothing; the best of reference. Address MARY S., Box No. 200 Times Office, for ten days.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, wishes to engage as book-keeper; has had over four years' experience in his present situation, and leaves it in consequence of the house retiring from business; refers to his present employers. Address EDWARD, Box No. 171 Times Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER OR SALESMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a young man, as book-keeper or salesman, who has had a thorough business experience, and can furnish the best of City or country reference. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 197 Times Office.

A CLERK OR PARTNER—TO LAWYERS—The advertiser, a young man and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk; reference, if required, satisfactory. A line addressed to A. Y. Box No. 136 Times Office, will receive immediate attention.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, is single, and of genteel address; understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can come well recommended. Can be seen at Mr. King's livery stable, 41st-st., near Madison-av., between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for two days; or at his present employer's, No. 3[illegible]4 5th-av. Inquire for DAVID.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; is willing to go to the country, and make himself useful; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at the store of his late employer, until engaged, or address C. H., at store 221 Washington-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who is well acquainted with the City; can give the best of City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address, for three days, M. C. P., Box No. 203 Times office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant single man a situation as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver; is willing to make himself useful in any kind of work; can milk if required; satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, S. S., Box No. 198 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion, wanted as coachman and groom, by an Englishman; knows the City well; comes well recommended from his last employer; no objections to any part of the country. Address E. P. E., Box No. 200 Times Office, for one week.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 9 John-st. in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man that understands his business; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. P., Box No 202 Times Office.

A COACHMAN OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman or footman, in a private family; has good references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 15th st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as farmer; perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and understands the care of horses and cattle and stock, and understands milking; the best of reference given. Address No. 219 Bowery, or J., Box No. 198 Times Office. Can be seen for two days.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—A REspectable English farmer and gardener with a wife and child, want situations; good reference given; wages no object. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS practical gardener, by a single young man who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches—green house grapery, flower and vegetable gardens; has the best of City references as to capability and character; would act as coachman if required, and understands it perfectly well. Any communication addressed to M. J., Box No. 201 Times Office, shall meet attention.

A GARDENER, GROOM, &c.—A RESPECTable single young man wants employment; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, milking, and the care of stock, and is willing to make himself useful in any respect; wages no object; a good, respectable home required in any part of the country. Address J. M., Box No. 195 Times Office.

A GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A MAN AND his wife wish situations; the man is an excellent farmer and good gardener; understands the care of stock thoroughly; the wife is a good cook, dairymaid, and washer and ironer, also a superior baker of bread, pies, &c. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable man, as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house, or to wait on an invalid; no objection to the country; has long and satisfactory references; no incumbrance; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days J. O. N., No. 114 6th av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman, of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a respectable family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme A. AVIET'S, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and to-morrow, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

A WAITER.—A MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Address for two days, L G, No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; can speak several languages, and can give the best of references. Inquire at No. 17 Clinton-place.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND EMPLOYERS GENERALLY.—An American gentleman, of fair ability and much experience as superintendent, desires employment in some benevolent institution, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, insurance office, gas company or real estate office, as superintendent, clerk, book keeper, cashier, salesman or collector, or in any capacity in which he may be useful. Is willing to enter at once and earnestly upon the duties of any respectable position for which he may be qualified, at low wages. Best references as to integrity, etc., given. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 150 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED DRUGGIST WISHES to obtain a situation as prescription clerk, salesman, or a berth in a wholesale establishment; can furnish the most satisfactory references from prominent physicians and employers. Address A. GEORGE, Box No. 198 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS.
Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Also for sale MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S. Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS B. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real name and residence given. Address Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 556 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON THE VIOLIN, and in the French and Spanish languages, by a French gentleman, educated in Paris, in one of the first colleges. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address Monsieur HENRY, No. 38 Beach st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano forte; also, a 6-octave square and a 6-octave cabinet piano-forte, the remaining stock of a manufacturer leaving the business, at No. 121 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the piano, and who can furnish the most satisfactory references regarding her ability, has yet a few spare hours to devote to pupils. Apply No. 163 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

DR KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st, piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 Times Office.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE NEW BRICK THREE-story high stoop houses, in 46th-st., near 9th-av. Modern improvements. Rent $600. Also, a small, neat 3-story house in 9[illegible]-st. near Waverley-place; rent $400. Also a 4 story English basement house in 31st-st. between 8th and 9th avs; rent $650. Also, one of a uniform row of houses in 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; rent $450. Also, apartments, rent from $120 to $350. Inquire of J. & W. [illegible]ENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th st. Office open from morning to 9 in the evening.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE to let, and furniture for sale, if desired; location the very best in the City, No. 100 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy-park; has recently been thoroughly overhauled, and is in complete order in every respect; is elegantly papered and frescoed throughout convenient to 4th-av. cars and stages. Will be rented to a good tenant astonishingly low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH 10 acres of lawn, wood, meadow and garden, nine miles or 30 minutes from town—pleasantly situated, in view of Harlem River. A good tenant may have it at a nominal rent till 1st of May, and it may be rented further at a moderate rate. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benhard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, 2 miles from depot, at Rahway, N. J., about one hour's ride from the City. Large apple, peach, cherry and pear orchard, and other fruits. Well suited to a gentleman doing business in the City. The dwelling is large, and with the barns, are all in good order. Apply to N. C. Bishop, No. 144 Broadway, or address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM WANTED, FOR CASH.—Wanted, a farm of from 80 to 120 acres, in Southern Wisconsin; must be well located; have good buildings, fences, &c., and not be over 3 or 4 miles distant from railroad depot. Address FARM, Box No. 182 Times Office, for two weeks from date.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 86th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LEASE FOR a term of years, or purchase, a moderate-sized house, with good stable, and about an acre of ground, in the country, within an hour of the City Hall. Address, stating particulars, NEIGHBOR, Box 177 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR, UNfurnished, in a first-class private house, with modern improvements between Amity and 40th st., and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating particulars, M. R. T., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, OR longer, a neat two-story and attic or moderate-sized three-story house, (not English basement,) within three or five squares of Broadway, below 30th-st. Address Box No. 2,078 Post office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD stocks, bonds, mortgages, or real estate in the Eastern States, two new three-story and basement brick houses, free of incumbrance built mostly by days' work, in the best manner and most improved style, with every convenience—water-closets, baths, washstands, &c.; within one block of three ferries—Peck-slip, Roosevelt, and Division-av. The situation is on the very best corner of South 8th and 2d-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Call or address FRANKLIN J. BEAN No. 32 South 7th-st., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.; or No. 487 Grand-st., at other hours, Brooklyn, E. D.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended, in or out of the City. Address by letter UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Musical Boxes repaired.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE SARDIN WATCH.
A. BURRILL & CO., No 264 Broadway, Having made arrangements for the sale of JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS, And other fine Watches, Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS,

AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe. Among which will be found the works of

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, F. DE BRACKELIER
RY, SCHAEFFELS, VAN VERDONCK,
LEICKERT, REKKERS,
KOEK-KOEK, MOERENHOUT,
CHAPMAN, WOUVERMANS.
F. DE BRACKELIN,
CORNAT, SCHAEF, REDIG, POYNHAM, &c. &c.

Each painting is signed and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist.

To be sold at auction by Messrs E. & F. H. SCHENCK on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 19 and 20, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, in 10th st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above valuable and beautiful collection is now on FREE exhibition from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Elegant caskets, jewel cases, ladies' work boxes, elegantly fitted, superb sevres and ormolu odor cases, ormolu and real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, together with an elegant assortment of other rich articles of vertu, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF THE

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,

On manufacturers account,

OF HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,

By order of E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21 and 22 each day, at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Consisting of a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, toilet sets, rich table glass ware, parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles suitable for holiday presents.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. for the Southern trade but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.

Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post office.

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,)

At 10½ o'clock each day, at our spacious Salesroom,

MAMMOTH HOLIDAY SALE OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,

For importers' account, comprising over 1,000 lots of the choicest and richest goods ever offered at auction in this City. The above sale offers a rare inducement to purchasers, as the goods are consigned to us by the importers direct, with orders to sell without regard to cost. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination. The sale will be continued on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 22 and 24, at our salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOND-STREET PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond st., south side, lot 25 feet front, 25 feet 5½ inches rear, 134 feet on westerly side, and 119 feet 11 inches on easterly side. For further particulars apply to the Referee, No. 63 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange: HOUSE AND LOT No. 40 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear; 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee, No. 58 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Rail road Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg and Trustee in his place;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage will, on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise; all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising cabinets, trays, punch bowls, cups, China vases, various descriptions tea trays, &c., &c. Also an invoice of French clocks, bronzes, china vases, ormolu and Parian fancy articles, French china dinner, tea and desert sets, china clocks, fans and other costly goods.

Also an entire invoice of very rich terra cotta, just landing from the ship *Helvertia*, from Antwerp, containing flower bowls, pitchers, goblets, and other rare and beautiful goods.

Also a fresh invoice of recently imported Bohemian ware, colognes, plates, glassware, engraved wares, finger bowls, and other goods.

Also an invoice of wax flowers, fruits, &c., very beautiful under glass, with other rich and costly goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND OTHER JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, JEWELER'S TOOLS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of a first-class jeweler, comprising over 1,500 lots of every description usually found in a large establishment, including an extensive assortment of valuable gold and silver lever and other watches, diamond jewelry, stone set do., solid silver table, tea and dessert spoons and forks, plated ware, gold spectacles, thimbles, jewelers' tools, &c., &c., to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Receiver, without any reserve.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise an assortment of Winter goods, and will be worthy the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including Misses', Boys', Youths' and Ladies' double-sole water-proof boots.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe. And Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail road Company,
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,

Are hereby notified that copies of the agreements to be signed by Bondholders, in order to secure the advantages proposed by the plan of reorganization, have been placed for signature in the hands of J. E. Thompson, Esq., Philadelphia; G. W. Cass, Esq., President, Pittsburgh, and John D. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. As the time is limited for the execution of said agreements, immediate attention is requested.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec 10, 1860.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—$1,000 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad; well secured. Will be sold very low for cash. Address J. M. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT, on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors $303,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $311, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—WATERTOWN AND ROME R. OFFICE, C. B. Benjamin, Agent, No. 197 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of Three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED proposals directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.

Approved by the Mayor Dec 15, 1860.

Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "an act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ———— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-st eet, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall-st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS, THOMAS McMANUS, MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Building Committee.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE ADVERTISER, A young gentleman of wealth, education and refinement, 21 years of age, and highly connected, is desirous of opening a correspondence with a young lady of intelligence and good family, between 15 and 25 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Money no consideration, as he has plenty for both. Intellectual attainments and a warm loving heart, rather than mere personal beauty are preferred, although a combination of all is a thing devoutly to be wished for. Any fair correspondent may feel assured that answers will be kept strictly confidential. Address WILLIAM K. HENRY, Box No. 553 Newark, N. J.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st. Philadelphia.

SANDS'

WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 18 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Uretura and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures; Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, abdominal Supporters &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H Hewitt, executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barstial Bussell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No 9 Court-street Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 18th day of October, 1860.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
c31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 3, 1860. JAMES CORNISH, HAMILTON D. WILSON,

o10-lawfmW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.

au15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his house No. 30 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.

THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

Importers and Manufacturers of BUILDING HARDWARE,

No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

Best quality Plated Knobs, Bell pulls, Name and Number Plates, Safe Night-Latches for front doors, Rim and Mortice Locks for inside doors.

Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers' Materials in great variety.

The improved Wire Door Spring, the best article in use. All of which will be sold at low prices for cash.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber for rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 80 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE MYSTERIOUS MADAME WILSON.—She is the greatest astrologist in the world, and is also assisted by spirits of a high order, of whom she is a descendant. She tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen 50 cents. No. 182 Allen-st., near Stanton, over the bakery.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

The United States Mail Steamer FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $50.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JNO J BOYD
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON

Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship MARION, S. WHITING commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah Ga., $14; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and entirely new steamship JNO. P. KING, R. ADAMS, commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

Agents { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier 37 North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad st., corner of South William.

The succeeding steamship UNITED STATES will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE—Carrying the mails—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month.

The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, 20th December, from Pier No. 45 North River.

Passage, First Cabin $60
Passage, Second Cabin 50
Passage, Third Class 35

For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The PERSIA will sail Jan. 2.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP KEDAR TO SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL on THURSDAY NEXT, 20th inst; has splendid accommodations for a few first-class passengers at $75 each. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH means to aid in carrying out a large and valuable contract, involving no risk of loss, (the business being done altogether for cash,) but having a surety of large remuneration. Capital need not exceed $25,000 to $50,000, (probably the former,) which will be invested only in materials worth always their cost. Business a permanent and highly respectable one, (none more so,) and is in the hands of highly respectable parties, who will treat with those only who are in like standing. To such, full particulars will be given on addressing, with real name CONTRACT, Box No. 388 Post-office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—A PARTNER wanted, with $500 to $1,000 cash capital. Business very pleasant and extremely profitable. Apply immediately at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of the Hardware store No. 501 Hudson-st. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TEAS FOR CASH.

FRAGRANT BLACK and GREEN TEAS,

In ½ and ¼ Chests, From 25 to 40 cents Per Pound.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.

MINER & STEVENS

Have removed to their new building, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SELLING OUT—Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, oiled clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 68 West-9th-st., near 5th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—ON RECEIVING A LOT OF SAVANilla coffee and delivery of same, we find one bag on hand of a mark not called for by invoice. The owner of said bag of coffee can have the same on payment of charges. STRATTON & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DEC. 25. CHRISTMAS NIGHT. DEC. 25.

MESSIAH.

Mme. FABBRI. STIGELLI. FORMES.

Tickets may now be had at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No 701 Broadway; Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.; and Arch. Johnson, No. 2 Bowery.

The New-York Harmonic Society.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,

A COMPLETE and UNDENIABLE HIT

WILL BE REPEATED TO NIGHT, (Wednesday,)

AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

With new Scenery, new and appropriate Costumes of the Reign of William III. Splendid Furniture and appointments.

THE CAST.

Sir Oswin Mortland .... Mr. Lester Wallack.
Lord Danberry .... Mr. Blake.
Mr. Willowear .... Mr Walcot.
George .... Mr. Parks.
Mrs. Lorimer (a widow, sister to Sir Oswin) .. Mrs. Hoey.
Hester .... Miss Mary Gannon.
Lady Susan Courtly .... Miss Fanny Morant.
Martha .... Miss Carman.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, in one act, called a

RACE FOR A WIDOW,

In which Mr. Stoan, Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Parks, Mr. Coburn, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Tree, Miss Carman, will all appear.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors will open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,)

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY, and A RACE FOR A WIDOW.

On FRIDAY TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,

To conclude with (first time in four years) the charming comedy, entitled THE DOWAGER,

In which Mr. Walcot and Mrs. Hoey will perform their original characters, supported by Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Reeves, &c. &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

FOURTEENTH WEEK of the engagement of the eminent American Tragedian, EDWIN FORREST,

On which occasion he will appear for the second time these four years in the character of RICHARD III.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19 1860, Will be presented Shakespeare's most popular historical Tragedy of

RICHARD III.; or, THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.

RICHARD, Duke of Gloster .... Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Earl of Richmond .... Mr. Conway
Duke of Buckingham .... Mr. C. Fisher
Tressel .... Mr. A. W. Fenno
Henry the Sixth .... Mr. Canoll
Catesby .... Mr. Harkins
Lord Stanley .... Mr. Morris
Lord Mayor .... Mr. Martin
Queen Elizabeth .... Mad. Ponisi
Lady Anne .... Mrs. F. B. Conway
Duchess of York .... Mrs. Le Brun

Scenery by Mr. Hilyard and Mr. G. Meader.

On FRIDAY EVENING Mr. FORREST will appear as RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon has the honor of announcing that he has made an engagement with the ZOUAVES, Soldiers of the French Army, Original founders of the THEATRE AT INKERMAN during the Crimean war, whose performance under the ENEMY'S FIRES, and before the allied armies gained such renown.

The Zouaves represent the ladies of the Company.

The Battles in which the Zouave Artists were engaged, are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.

The military papers having the authenticity and corps granted them by Napoleon III, Emperor of the French can be seen at the Box Office, on application. There first performance will be given on SATURDAY, December 22d.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST THREE NIGHTS — LAST THREE NIGHTS

OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY)

MR. EDWIN BOOTH

Will appear, for the first time, in the rôle of ROMEO.

The character of JULIET will be sustained by A YOUNG LADY, of this City, who will make, on this occasion, her first appearance on the stage.

On MONDAY, Dec 24, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

NINETEENTH SEASON, 1860–'61.

SECOND CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1860,

ORCHESTRAL PIECES:

Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; Festklaenge, by LISZT; and Jubel Overture, by WEBER.

Solo Performers:

Mr. S. B. Mills ... "Piano." | F. Bergner ... "Violoncello."

Conductor .... Mr. Carl Bergman.

Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway. All tickets sold at the door, on the evening of the concert, will be $1 50 each.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order. S. SPEIR, Secretary.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, OR PALACE OF GLASS.

NO. 663 BROADWAY.

SAM COWELL
SAM COWELL
SAM COWELL

Appears TO NIGHT

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN

Appears TO-NIGHT

J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,

as usual, EVERY NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... SPALDING & ROGERS.

GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

LEVI J. NORTH'S and SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS COMBINED, COMIC PANTOMIME.

In the EVENING, Grand Performance at 7½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7¼.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19 1860

The performance will commence with the Grand Legendary Equestrian drama of HERNE THE HUNTER.

Concluding with DEVIL'S OAK.

Afternoon performance at 2 o'clock.

FREE EXHIBITION.

And for sale a private collection of ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, from prominent artists of the DUSSELDORF, FRENCH, and ITALIAN SCHOOLS, on the first floor of the new building, No. 758 Broadway, near 8th-st. Gallery open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

P. S.—Amateurs will please call soon. I. M. FARINA.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The Ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church (Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, pastor), will hold a Fair and Festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton av., corner of Hoyt-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 19th and 20th, 1860. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at GASTON'S, No. 334 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

Admittance 25 cents.

L. SURVILLE, Director.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, NIBLO'S SALOON.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!

EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY will close on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10 P. M., at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st. Among the works on view are fine specimens of Cole, Durand, Leslie, Inman, Huntington, Leutze, Kensett, Gifford, Casilear, Church, Cropsey, Peele, Lambdin, Hubbard, Gignoux, Edmonds, and others. Admission 25 cents.

The pictures contributed by members of the fund for its benefit, will be sold at auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock, by Bangs, Merwin & Co.

FAIR.—A SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, in behalf of the Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, morning, afternoon and evening, at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, 29th-st., east of Madison-av.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, of the Memorial Church, commences TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 18, and will be held during each day and evening of this week, Dec 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, in the Sunday School Room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.

LECTURES.

HUDSON'S SHAKESPEARE LECTURES.

Rev. H. N. HUDSON will give the third Lecture of his course at Hope Chapel, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. Subject

OTHELLO.

Analysis of the plot and characters, with criticisms and recitations. Tickets for the remaining four lectures $1; for two persons, $1 75; single tickets, 50 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will commence his course of FIVE LECTURES in Sabbath School Hall of Lee-avenue Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

Subject of the first lecture—*Italy and Garibaldi*—illustrated by Music. Tickets for the Course, $1. Ladies or children, 50 cents. Single Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES.

The Fourth Lecture on REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN, will be given in Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. SUBJECT—MADAME DE MAINTENON, *The Woman of Society*. Tickets 25 cents.

TRICENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The fourth and last lecture of the course will be delivered in the West 25th st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., of Grand-st. Presbyterian Church. Subject—*John Knox and his Times*. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS!

GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT!!

OF THE NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,

SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!

or, THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.

Alias, THE THIRST FOR GOLD. This magnificent Drama has achieved unwonted success. It has been received with THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE by crowded and discriminating audiences, and pronounced the MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING performance ever introduced at the Museum. It will be produced THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

At 3 and 7½ o'clock, and at each performance MISS DORA DAWSON, the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, whose voice is equally a DEEP and POWERFUL TENOR, and a SWEET and DELICATE SOPRANO and her dress being ONE HALF AS A LADY, THE OTHER HALF AS A GENTLEMAN, will appear at each performance in a popular duet, PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.

To be seen at all hours every day and evening,

The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,

The most unique and singular human beings known.

THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY! interesting, playful as a kitten pleasing and amusing.

TWO ALBINO GIRLS! White as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.

THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, Just received, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet. They are exhibited in a large glass case on a platform by the GREAT SNAKE CHARMER, In whose hands they are perfectly docile and harmless. Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world, WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE-TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years 13 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS for the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS when the Manager is determined to present the most attractive bill of novelties and amusements ever offered in this City.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

The NEW SPECTACULAR BURLETTA, The SEVEN SISTERS, with MISS LAURA KEENE and ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST, and the LAST GREAT SCENE, The BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY, in the BOWER OF FERNS.

Box-Book now open. Seats may be secured ten days in advance without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.

Performances terminate at TEN O'CLOCK.

GRAND HOP

OF THE "CITY WIDE-AWAKES,"

AT THE NEW (IRVING) HALL,

Opposite the Academy of Music,

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 20.

Music by the National Guard Band.

Tickets $2: may be obtained from any member of the following Committee:

A. M. Coffin, No. 54 Front-st.
F. M. Hulbert, No. 65 Pearl-st.
George Marshall, No. 17 West 27th st.
C. E. Hemma, No 30 West Broadway.
A. Hayward, No. 33 Wall-st.
W. F. Camp, No. 84 Broad-st.
T. L. Thornell No 48 Wall-st.
R. L. Haydock, No. 31 Pine st.
F. H. Pinckney, Office Receiver of Taxes, Park.
Allen Rutherford, No 128 Broadway.
C. H. Patrick, No. 510 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT AND ADDRESS.

For the benefit of the FIVE POINTS UNION GOSPEL MISSION, of No. 42 Baxter-st., at COOPER INSTITUTE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1860, commencing at 7 o'clock. Address by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D.D., Brooklyn, formerly a teacher in this institution. Concert by Sunday School vocalists, Miss MARTHA DAVIS and others, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS. Tickets 25 cents. For sale by Waters, No. 333, Lockwood, No. 4 1, Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547, Randolph No. 683, Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT, AT Dodworth's Room, FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1860. Benefit of Mr. M. ASSONI. The following eminent artists will appear on this occasion: Prima Donna Erminia Frezzolini, Amalia Patti Strakosch, Carlotta Patti (her second appearance in New-York) Signori Stefani, Centimeri, N. Barili Muller, and other popular artists. The celebrated Pianist, Mr Von Breuning, and the popular Violoncellist Sig. Biscaccianti, will also appear. Under the direction of Sig. Maestro Nicolao. Tickets, $1. To be had at the door, and at the music stores.

THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION of North Trinity Church, under the ministry of Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, will hold a Fair for the benefit of the Church, in the Hall corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on the MORNING and EVENING of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 20th and 21st December. A large assortment of useful and fancy articles, suitable for Christmas gifts, at moderate prices.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany, will hold a FAIR for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 20 and 21 from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 1½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIBBS, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR KEYPORT.—Steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot Robinson-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 2½ P. M., and Keyport at 8 A. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—All those interested in real estate lying between Washington and New York avs., Atlantic st. and the City Line, in the City of Brooklyn, are requested to attend a meeting to take steps for the improvement of this property, to be held at No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn, Low's new building, Room No. 46, on THURSDAY, 20th December 1860, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Full information can be obtained from the subscriber at the office of Messrs. Billings & Hughes, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. Per order of the Chairman. J. LYMAN MORTON, Secretary.

SYMPATHY FOR ITALY.

LARGE MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

An Address to the Italian People—Resolutions and Speeches by Hon. John A. Dix, Luther R. Marsh, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. J. C. Fletcher and others.

As many of the people of New-York as the large hall of Cooper Institute would hold, gathered there, last evening, and gave a hearty expression to their sympathy with Italian Freedom and Nationality. About the platform hung many flags—upon it were a bust of GARIBALDI and many distinguished gentlemen, and suspended in front of it was ORSINI's splendid painting of the Italian hero, placed there through the kindness of Mr. W. H. DERBY, of the Institute of Fine Arts, where it is on exhibition. The Navy-yard Band furnished the instrumental music of the occasion, and during the evening Dr. GUILMETTE sung exceedingly well "The Triumph of Italian Freedom," an ode set to the music of the "Marseillies Hymn," composed for the occasion by WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE. The audience joined in the chorus.

At a little before 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, at whose nomination Hon. JOHN A. DIX was called to the Chair, and said:

SPEECH OF MR. DIX.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have assembled to express your sympathy in the cause of Italian freedom and your admiration of the genius, the self-devotion, and the unparalleled success of the man who has been the chief instrument in restoring a great people, divided into a multitude of feeble States, and distracted and abased by centuries of isolation from each other, to a nationality, which holds out to them the assurance of taking rank among the most powerful nations of the earth. There has been no career in any age more extraordinary than that of GARIBALDI. At his presence we have seen the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, not only dead, but buried under the most abominable of despotisms, spring at a single bound, like the dead body touched by the bones of the Prophet, to life and strength. Under the inspiration of his genius Italy is to live again; not like old Rome, the mistress and the tamer of the ancient barbarians, but as the home of the constitutional freedom of the arts, and of Christianity, and in equal companionship with the great civilizations of the age.

I remember reading, a few years ago, a very remarkable work on ancient Rome, written by a man high in rank as a scholar, a historian and a diplomatist. He was a Prussian, and his researches into the history of the great Republic were distinguished by that extraordinary power of analysis and that keenness of discernment in separating the real from the fabulous in the annals of past ages, which are so peculiarly characteristic of the German mind. But there is great danger in this intellectual acuteness—the danger of rejecting as unfounded truths, which are not supported by all the evidence it exacts, and of running into unbelief on the balance of probabilities. This philosophical incredulity developed itself in the work I refer to in connection with some of the most precious portions of the history of Republican Rome, obliterating them as authentic annals, stripping some of the brightest examples of public and private virtue of their reality, leaving us to mourn over the loss of the models, which had inspired us in our youth with pure or exalted sentiments, and awakening in our minds the depressing thought that all the records of human excellence in distant ages might possibly be fabulous. The noble disinterestedness of CINCINNATUS and the spotless purity of LUCRETIA were discredited for want of the necessary evidence authenticated with all the rigor of an exacting scepticism. And yet, fellow-citizens, in the whole five centuries of the Roman Republic there is no private history, which, in the absence of authentic records, would seem more incredible than that of GARIBALDI! The distinguished speakers, who are to address you, will give you the details of his eventful life; and I will not deprive you longer of the pleasure of hearing them.

But, fellow-citizens, there is one remark I desire to make. Italy, after centuries of tyranny and oppression from within and without, is uniting her long alienated people into one great State, powerful enough to assert itself against the despotism of Europe. The evils by which she has been scourged, stripping her of her wealth, her independence, her physical power, and her moral elevation, have all grown out of her division into a multitude of small States, embittered by jealousies, sometimes the victim of foreign cupidity, and waging wars against each other during the intervals in which her conquerors, gorged with her spoils, have left her to prey upon herself. She is now repairing the errors of ages. In the sources of her weakness she has discovered, after a protracted and ignominious experience, the secret of her prosperity and strength—the unity of her people. It is the same element which has given us (the great American Republic) our wealth and power. God grant that we may not find in our divisions the secret of our weakness and degradation! Let us learn wisdom from the example of Italy, and let us bear in mind a truth, which it needs no experience to teach and enforce—that, in this age of powerful armies and formidable fleets, there is no safety for any people but in aggregation and union.

Ex-Judge GILBERT DEAN read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. There seemed to be party divisions among the audience. The names of leading Democrats and Republicans were hissed by one portion and cheered by the other. The Republicans seemed to be greatly in the majority. The nominations were ratified with a few dissenting voices, the band played "Dixie's Land," and then

ELI P. NORTON, Esq., read the following

ADDRESS TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

ITALIANS! BROTHERS! We have heard of your union and triumph! The children of WASHINGTON hail you as you strike hands fraternally to make one nation, and take the place your ancestors held two thousand years ago!—an empire amongst the empires.

You are acting too wisely to need our counsel—too bravely to need our praise. So we only send you now our sympathy and congratulations.

And why should we not? We owe our very Continent to one of your sons. Our eloquence to the faultless models of your ancient Senate. Our jurisprudence to Rome. Our poetry, sculpture, architecture, painting and music, to the great masters you gave to educate the world! You saved Christianity through the dark ages! You gave us the revival of letters and commerce, and the inauguration of our civilization! The mariner's compass for the ocean! and the telescope for the stars! The science of FABRICIUS to annihilate disease, and the sword of GARIBALDI, to [illegible] Liberty!

When you unsheathed the blade for the last mightiest struggle, and the clarion called you to battle, every blast struck our ears, and our hearts almost stopped beating. It seemed too good to be true, that Italy, twice Queen of the World, should again become mistress of her own fortunes, and from every pure heart and home in our nation, from the cold rivers of Maine to the glittering banks of the Sacramento, went up our orisons for you.

As steamer after steamer touched our coast, the news of your victories was flashed in a few seconds to thirty million exultant freemen.

And when at last we saw that your cause was won, we could not restrain our joy; nor our thanksgivings to the God of everlasting liberty.

We are now awaiting the grand consummation! When the descendants of the men who drove TARQUIN, the tyrant, and CATALINE, the traitor, from the gates of the Eternal City, can say that not one hostile foot profanes your hallowed soil, then we shall expect you to achieve a still greater work, "The consolidation of a Free, United, and Invincible Empire."

In leaving the fields of GARIBALDI's victories, you are only waiting for new achievements, for you must yet realize all our hopes, you must yet fulfil your own destiny.

AVEZZANA, one of our own citizens, sprang to GARIBALDI's side. Neither he nor his leader ever faltered in battle, and they always brought back the colors.

"We may die, but Italy will be free!"

GARIBALDI asks for a million of men to perfect the work of Italian redemption! Americans! citizens of Italy, France, Germany, and all Europe were with "us" in our great struggle, and shall we not now send back to the Old World some friendly aid and greeting to her new resurrection of Freedom? We have never yet withheld our sympathy, nor will we now withhold our aid for brave men striking for Liberty—and can we forget the countrymen of Columbus?

Mr. NORTON also read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

1. *Resolved*, That we hail in the resurrection of Italy, one of those grand events which mark an era, and command forever the admiration and wonder of mankind.
2. *Resolved*, That in the heroic assertion of their rights, and the orderly reconstruction of their Government, the Italian people have been true to the civilization of this age, and loyal to the memories of their ancient history.
3. *Resolved*, That with a reverent faith in the Providence of the Ruler of the Universe, we believe that GARIBALDI, by his simplicity and purity of character—his lofty elevation above the selfishness of a conqueror—his marvelous successes and his great wisdom, stands near our WASHINGTON, as a divine instrument in the cause of Free Government.
4. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of the United States, who saw the daily toil and manly honor of GARIBALDI—once an exile on our soil—will not limit ourselves to mere words; and that, therefore, we pledge ourselves to give such aid to a struggling and gallant people, as should become a free and generous nation.
5. *Resolved*, That our fellow-citizen, JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., shall be the Treasurer of our Garibaldi Fund, and make such arrangements for its collection and transmission to GARIBALDI as may be deemed proper.
6. *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements be requested to transmit to the Italian people, through Gen. GARIBALDI, the proceedings of this meeting.

The address and resolutions were adopted with loud acclamations.

SPEECH OF MR. MARSH.

Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH said they were met not only to express sympathy, but to take measures for extending substantial aid to the cause of GARIBALDI. [Applause.] It was especially fitting that from the continent for which we were indebted to the Italian who struggled on till he had doubled the world, should go forth words and works of comfort to those who were struggling for freedom in the land of COLUMBUS. [Applause.] The right man had appeared at the right time to lead the Italians to freedom. Mr. MARSH passed a high eulogy on GARIBALDI. Love for his country, he said, animated him in the struggle, and when a countryman fell by his side he had double grief for the comrade slain and for the soldier lost to the cause of liberty. [Applause.] Through all of his adventurous life he had watched for the coming of the hour in which the battle for freedom should be fought. After this hero of two continents had seized the rod of empire he had surrendered it to the people and returned to his island home. Few such men were stationed along the coasts of time. When the scroll of history was unfolded they could find few more disinterested patriots. But much remained to be done. The nations in their hour of sorrow were not unaccustomed to look to us for aid. So did the Greek, the rising Pole, famine-stricken Ireland, and the sad-eyed Hungarian; and now at this hour when we were not without portentous troubles of our own, there were directed towards us the wistful gaze of the starving in the West, the persecuted in Syria, and the struggling in Italy. In aiding them we were but repaying a debt of gratitude. One citizen had already given $1,000 for the cause. [Applause.] GARIBALDI to-night stretched forth his hand for our assistance. Long live GARIBALDI! (Applause.) Might the gates be thrown open to the oppressed. Forever let the march of freedom sweep on, and the kingdom of our God. (Loud applause).

SPEECH OF REV. DR. HITCHCOCK.

Rev. DR. ROSWELL HITCHCOCK addressed the audience. They were virtually here at the call of 30,000,000 of people. To the ministers of our religion of whatever creed, not less than to our scholars and poets, was Italy dear. That land held the bones of Peter and Paul, as well as those of VIRGIL and CICERO. When nations perished they perished by suicide. It was only when they took the advice of Job's wife and cursed God that they died. They were told that when a nation once died there was no resurrection for it. It was not so. The story of Greece disproved the assertion, and now the stone was rolled away from another sepulchre. [Applause.] They were here pensive perhaps under circumstances of sadness, but they were alive to their own wants and those of humanity. [Applause.] The hour had come at last for outraged Italy,—the hour and the man. [Applause.] The genius of Liberty had sought out GARIBALDI in his Staten Island candle-factory, and flung over him her inspiring mantle. The rest they knew. It had been proclaimed to them with ringing steel. And now they were called on for substantial aid. It was well that Italy had bayonets that think; but they must remember that behind those bayonets that think might be stomachs that are hungry. [Laughter and applause.] Be it theirs to feed them—theirs to invoke on their cause the benediction of the God of Battles. [Applause.]

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER said he, as an American, sympathised with the cause of GARIBALDI. The last time he saw GARIBALDI he heard him singing an ode dedicated to Brazil, in which country he was at that time fighting, and where he married his lion-hearted ANITA. Mr. FLETCHER told how he had been thrown into an Austrian dungeon, in the land where, thank God, there were now no Austrian dungeons. [Applause.] They were here for aid for Italy. They might say, "What, a clergyman, a minister of peace, asking them to supply the sinews of war?" He wanted a new reading of the Bible in Italy, and therefore he wanted the dream of RIENZI realized. Did they remember how RIENZI made the people swear for peace, unity and concord? Well, he wanted to see them take that oath again. [Applause.] Mr. FLETCHER closed by reminding the audience of the meeting of the red-shirted GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL,—the King and the sailor's son,—on equal ground. Might the Italians still go forward and secure a free Italy. [Applause.]

There were loud cries for "BRADY!" and "GREELEY!" but neither were present.

C. EDWARDS LESTER finally came forward, said he would not have spoken if Mr. BRADY had been there, and expressed his sympathy with the cause.

Mr. DIX stated that Messrs. BRADY and TOMLINSON had engaged to address this meeting, but were not present, and the meeting adjourned with, "Three cheers for GARIBALDI!"

CONFALGRATION IN THE HARBOR.

Destruction of the New Steamer John P. King—Particulars of the Disaster—Description of the Vessel—Insurance, &c.

The splendid new steamer *John P. King*, which had just been completed for Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON's Charleston line, made a most successful trial-trip on Monday, preparatory to her going upon the line. She returned from the trip down the Bay at 4 o'clock P. M., and came to at pier No. 4 North River. The peformances of the *King* gave the highest satisfaction to all who were on board, including her builders, the constructors of her engines and machinery, her New-York owners, and a large number of merchants. Having landed her guests, the vessel was surrendered to the custody of her officers and a watchman for the night, the Captain going to his residence in Brooklyn. At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the attention of the police on West street was attracted by smoke which was seen issuing from the funnel of the new steamer. The alarm was immediately given, and the persons on board of the *King* called up. A slight inspection below revealed the fact that the wood-work surrounding the engine-room was in a blaze, the fire having already made considerable headway, and the flames mounting from the forward hatch of the engine-room. The cause of the fire was unknown, but was supposed to have resulted from the over-heated wood-work around the boilers. The nearest hydrant was unscrewed, and by the aid of the steamer's hose a stream of water was poured below, and upon the fire. In a short time the firemen arrived, and brought powerful streams to bear upon it from their several machines. It was soon apparent, however, that the fire was beyond control, and efforts were made to scuttle the vessel. The flames now had gained fearful headway, and messengers were dispatched to the Union Ferry Company for the assistance of the ferry-boats with their Worthington pumps to aid in extinguishing the fire. The ferry-boat *Whitehall* was soon alongside, having the steam-engines *J. G. Storm* and *Mary Ann*, No. 8, which did good service, the Worthington force-pump from the ferry-boat throwing a continuous and powerful stream into the hatchways of the burning steamer. The impossibility of getting below so as to direct the streams upon the flames, rendered all efforts abortive.

For some time, however, the fire was kept in the forward part of the ship, but the presence of a quantity of turpentine which had been placed on board to assist in making steam, soon gave new intensity to the raging element; the flames burst out of the after-hatchways, and mounted the rigging, enveloping the whole ship in a sheet of flame. Finding it impossible to scuttle the vessel where she lay, and the steamer *Vanderbilt* and other vessels being already in great danger of taking fire, the order was given to have her hauled into the stream. At 8½ o'clock the *Lockwood* towed her out, and a strong northwest wind soon swept the burning hulk towards the Battery. The smoke-pipe now fell over, carrying away the bulwarks and a portion of the wheelhouse. The ferry-boats *Exchange*, *Fultan* and *Montague*, of the Union Ferry Company, now arrived at the scene with their steam-pumps and hose in efficient working order, and having got into position, threw continuous and deluging streams of water upon the fire. The steam-tug *Relief* was also laid alongside, and with the steam-lighter *Alpha* did excellent service with their steam pumps. Thousands had by this time gathered upon the Battery to witness the spectacle. The *King* had now grounded in about eighteen feet of water. One after another the masts fell over the sides, and by twelve o'clock the destruction of the beautiful new steamer was nearly complete, the entire inside of the vessel being burned, leaving scarcely more than a shell. The Harbor Police boats, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, were present with their crews, rendering all the assistance in their power. Steam and other fire-engines took positions on the shore, and kept playing upon the fire. The machinery will be saved in a damaged condition. The following description of the *John P. King* was crowded out of yesterday's paper:

The vessel is 245 feet on deck, 235 feet keel, 20 feet 8 inches depth of hold, and is about 1,600 tons burden.

The engines of the *John P. King* were built at the Allaire Works, under the superintendence of THEODOSIUS F. SECOR. They are of the walking-beam style, and are the first of the kind which have been introduced in the vessels of this line. The cylinder is 70 inches in diameter, 12 inches stroke, and she has two flue boilers. In the Engineer's department everything has been done in the most careful and solid style. The wheels are 28 feet in diameter, with a face of 10 feet. The patent cut-off of SICKLES has also been introduced.

The decorations of the *John P. King* are in the most exquisite taste. The saloons are commodious and extremely well ventilated. The state-rooms,—numbering 75 or 80, of the first-class,—are fitted up in the best style. The joiner work was done by WM. ROWLAND & Co., the painting by PETER WOODS.

A new invention styled the Hydraulic Air-pump, for the purposes of ventilation, is now first introduced in the steamship. It is the patent of SPENCER & PLACE, No. 643 Water-street. It is a rotary air-pump, the water being used over and over again as a piston for pumping air. Pipes lead from the machine to the various compartments of the ship, exhausting the foul air and making room for the ingress of purer air—the foul being forced into the fire room, where it acts as a blast to the furnaces, and also cools the fire room.

The following were the officers of the vessel: RICHARD ADAMS, Captain; JOHN BARRY, First Officer; ROBERT PLUMMER, Chief Engineer; JOHN TISDALE, Purser; and JOSEPH SILVIERA, Steward.

She cost about $162,000, two-thirds of which was owned by Charleston capitalists. She was insured against fire for $75,000, in the following City offices:

North American	$15,000	Sun Mutual	$10,000
Security	10,000	Resolute	8,000
Continental	10,000	Union Mutual	10,000

The balance in the Washington and one or two other companies.

Another Ship on Fire.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the ship *Viking*, lying at Pier No. 55 East River, was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated among some ropes, on deck, caused by sparks from a steamer firing up. A small portion of her deck is burnt, mainmast scorched, and some damage done to spars.

Collision of Steamers.

As the *James Adger*, Capt. PHILLIPS, from Charleston, was nearing her pier at about 2 o'clock this morning, and while making fast her lines was run into by the propeller *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. CROCKER, from Savannah. At the time of the collision the *Adger* was about twenty feet distant from her pier. Her second Officer stood on her upper deck and made signals for the propeller to stop, but the men on board the propeller took no notice of the lights, and as a consequence the bow of the *Cuyler* was driven with terrible force into the stern of the *Adger*. The *Adger* had her stern stove in, and sustained much damage in her cabins. The propeller proceeded to her berth several piers above.

The damage to the *James Adger* was heavy.

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.

Half New-York, Male and Female, Old and Young, at the Central Park—A Novel Idea—The Ice Illuminated.

"From early dawn to set of sun," and many hours after the departure of that lumiuary from this particular portion of the continent, the "tide" of pleasure "takes its way" to the Central Park. The rush of people thitherward commenced last week, and has diurnally increased in a compound ratio. Of course the Park itself is hardly the attraction, but the vast pond of ice, the skating and the skaters. And we are glad to say that these form an attraction that we have never seen excelled, with the additional advantages of giving that exuberance of spirits, and ruddiness of cheeks, which characterize moral, mental, and physical health, to all who, whether as agents or spectators, participate therein.

We would not wish to be held severely responsible for the accuracy of our estimate of the numbers who, from about noon to 4 P. M., visited the pond and its vicinity yesterday. Would twenty-five thousand be ahead of the fact? We do not think so. More than half, certainly, were spectators—and of the rest, numbers contented themselves with walking on the ice, without donning the skates. The scene itself, standing at some little distance, where the eye could take almost the whole in, was indescribably picturesque; the ice, dazzling white in the rays of the sun—the thousands of human beings, scudding along at various, but generally at immense, rates of speed—the occasional collisions, taken always in friendly part—the mishaps of sudden falls, and the difficulty of "picking up" again, provocative of good-natured laughter—the bright costumes of the ladies, and their undisguised delight in the fun—their own skating on the "Ladies' Inclosure," which was really *the* attraction of the day, as it will continue to be, while the ice lasts—all these several allurements must be seen and individually partaken of to be completely realized. If anybody, lady or gentleman, can spare three hours at any period between day-break and, say 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and let the skating carnival pass away without participating therein, indigestion and spleen are the least of the evils which ought to be the penalty of their indifference.

Was ever before such a trade driven in skates? The hardware dealers have to keep their wits awake to supply the demand. At various tents, erected on the edges of the pond, they are to be hired at the moderate sum of ten cents per hour, the party hiring them, leaving, of course, a deposit, equal to their value. Yesterday, the supply gave out, long before the demand ceased, and the competition for getting a "returned pair," reminded us of an auction sale of seats at a popular theatre, on the first night of the re-appearance of some favorite actor. And how many jolly little urchins made miniature fortunes by fastening skates to the boots of those who hadn't the knack of performing that office for themselves. And how many a young gentleman was made quite happy by the opportunity of stooping to a dainty foot, with just an enticing glimpse of ankle, and the faintest peep of the hem of a Balmoral, to "tighten the strap a little." And how very envious other young gentlemen were,—and middle-aged ones, for that matter,—who had no such opportunity.

Another cold snap would greatly improve the condition of the ice, which at present is considerably "cut up," especially on the gentlemen's portion of the pond. The ladies' "Reserve," from there being fewer skaters, is much better. Among the lady skaters yesterday there were half-a-dozen on whose graceful and skillful movements, the eyes of some four or five thousand spectators were constantly riveted. They did it charmingly, dashingly, as if they had never been doing anything else. Among the gentlemen, we noticed that most of the best skaters were Germans.

Old gentlemen were teaching their sons; and sometimes the sons, and quite young sons, too, were teaching old gentlemen. Children as young as seven years dashed around with a confidence that was quite refreshing. If any one would really learn what a boon the Central Park is to the City, let him witness the delight of those children, and of their parents also, and glow in the reflection of their bright and ruddy countenances.

There are numerous booths erected, and in course of erection, where refreshments may be procured, and these are largely patronized. No spirituous liquors are allowed to be sold, but coffee, lager-bier and ale may be had in abundance. Raw oysters, oyster stews and sandwiches are on all occasions forthcoming, at the conventional prices.

Some disappointment was occasioned yesterday by an announcement in one of the City journals that a band of music would be in attendance, to give the ladies an opportunity of a waltz on skates. But the music did not come. However, there was hilarity enough as it was for a whole Winter's enjoyment.

The feature of the evening was the illumination of the ice by means of calcium lights, placed at the eastern end of the pond, on the eminence called "The Circle." Prof. GRANT has charge of them, and produces a singular and somewhat startling effect. On Monday night he was but partially successful, only two lights being exhibited. Last night four were used, and the effect was to make the pond nearly as light as in the day-time. The number will be still further increased, when the novelty alone will abundantly repay a nocturnal visit to the Park. The Eighth-avenue cars will run to a late hour as far as Sixty-seventh-street, from the entrance at which point the pond is less than ten minutes walk.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE BOND OF THE COUNTY TREASURER FIXED AT $200,000—A SUB-TREASURY FOR THE CITY—INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE, &C.

On motion of Mr. BLUNT, a resolution fixing the amount of the County Treasurer's bond at $200,000 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution, prefaced by a preamble, reciting the beneficial effects which the whole country had derived from the establishment of the "Sub-Treasury," and calling upon the Comptroller for his opinion as to the expediency of establishing a similar system in the management of the financial affairs of the City and County. It was adopted without debate, and it is not impossible that it may result in the inauguration of a new system of managing the fiscal concerns of the City.

The Comptroller reported the balance of County funds in the hands of the County Treasurer at $1,971,357 37 up to Dec. 13. A communication was received from the Justices of the Supreme Court, complaining of the action of the Common Council, in assigning to another Court rooms which had been assigned to and fitted up for the Supreme Court by the Board of Supervisors, and occupied by them under that authority, and asking the intervention of the Board of Supervisors. A resolution directing an inquiry into the authority of the Common Council to dispose of these rooms was adopted, as was a resolution offered by Mr. BLUNT, asking the Common Council to reconsider their action.

A number of regular but unimportant bills were disposed of.

The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of an increase of the Police force, as heretofore published, viz: to 1,800 men—100 to be appointed in January, 1861, and the same number in February, March and April, was called up. Mr. PURDY was in favor of the increase, because Mr. KENNEDY, the General Superintendent, had recommended it, and he was satisfied that he would never put his signature to anything which was not correct in every particular.

Mr. TWEED said that in a conversation with Mr. KENNEDY, it was thought that it would be best to appoint at least 200 in January and the remainder in February and March. He thought, however, that the interests of the City would be best served by allowing the increase to be made at the discretion of the Superintendent. As it appeared, however, that only seven members were present, it was decided to postpone the further consideration of this matter until Friday, at 3 P. M., and that it be made the special order after the reading of the minutes.

The Board then adjourned until Friday, at 3 P. M.

THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The following is a list of proposals received at the Comptroller's Office, Dec. 18, 1860, for $333,000 "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876." Principle redeemable Nov. 1, 1876; interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted.
Wm. P. Woodcock	$1,500	100.02	$1,500
John Reid	4,000	100.04	4,000
D. Monroe	1,000	100.02	1,000
Edgar Schieffelin	4,000	100.01	4,000
C. Munsell	3,500	100.02	3,500
J. Charlesworth	6,000	100.03	6,000
Com's of Sinking Fund	333,000	100.00	294,000
Cecile Arras	10,000	100.01	10,000
Asa Otis	6,000	100.03	6,000
J. Sherman Brownell	3,000	100.02	3,000
Totals	$372,000		$333,000

From the above it will be seen that outside bidders for City securities are very scarce, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having, as in the bids for the Croton Aqueduct bonds, opened last week, obtained the lion's share at par.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY OFFICIALS AT LOGGERHEADS—ALMOST AN AFFRAY.—The vicinity of the TIMES Office came near, yesterday, being the scene of a bloody affray, which was, however, prevented by the intervention of friends. The parties were Ald. PLATT, and Superintendent of Markets, JAS. IRVING. The trouble between them having grown out of some remarks (as alleged) made by Mr. PLATT, which were not specially acceptable to the Superintendent, and hence the collision. Mr. PLATT having found a secure spot where he could not be attacked in flank or rear, maintained his position with unflinching steadiness, refusing all invitations to come out and be thrashed, which, considering that he measures about five feet two, and weighs at least 120 pounds; whereas his challenger foots up five feet six, and weighs at least 160 pounds,—was an act of commendable discretion. A long war of words ensued, the Alderman refusing to reply to the attacks and insinuations of the Superintendent, but the latter was at length aroused to a state of phrenzy by the Alderman's placing his hand in his pocket. Of course this was assumed as being in readiness to draw and fire, but his wrath was quelled by the assurance that the Alderman had only searched for a paper of tobacco which was in his pocket. The *emeute* was quelled without bloodshed, but the quantity of oaths and threats uttered, quite atoned for such a deplorable termination to that which at first bid fair to terminate in a really respectable row.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports the number of deaths in the City for the week ending on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 372, viz: Men, 75; women, 97; boys, 102; girls, 98—being a increase of 34 on the week preceding, and 62 less than during the corresponding week of 1859. Of the number, 184 were under the age of 5 years. The principal causes were—Apoplexy, 5; bronchitis, 9; consumption, 56; cancers, 4; congestion of brain, 13; do. lungs, 5; convulsions, infantile, 27; croup, 14; disease of kidneys, 3; debility, adult, 5; do. infantile, 5; dropsy, 6; do. in head, 13; diarrhœa, 3; diphtherite, 13; dysentery, 2; erysipelas, 3; fever, puerperal, 3; do. remittent, 2; do. scarlet, 24; whooping cough, 2; inflammation of bowels, 8; do. brain, 9; do. liver, 2; do. lungs 29; heart disease, 9; marasmus, adult, 4; do infantile, 18; palsy, 2; small-pox, 4; spine disease, 2; asphyxia, 3; burned or scalded, 2; casualties, 3; delirium tremens, 4; intemperance, 3; old age, 10; premature birth, 8; suffocation, (accidental,) 2; suicide by poison, 2. Nativity—United States, 241; Ireland, 76; Germany, 30; England, 14; Scotland, 4; France, 3; West Indies, 3; unknown, 1.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE—A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—The circumstances connected with the death at Bellevue Hospital of WILLIAM MCGLYNN, an Irishman 48 years of age, were yesterday inquired into by Coroner JACKMAN. It appeared from the testimony in the case that deceased on Saturday night went to the store of THOMAS MCCORMICK, No. 145 East Eleventh-street, and was then intoxicated. After a short time, having become perfectly insensible, he was removed to the Station-house and thence taken to the Hospital, where he died very soon. Dr JOHN BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found that the skull of deceased was extensively fractured, causing compression of the brain, which produced death. The jury were unable to determine in what manner or at whose hands the injuries were inflicted.

FIRE IN A STABLE—HORSES BURNED.—Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the stable No. 73 East Twelfth-street, through the carelessness of WILLIAM GLASS, one of the occupants, in using a fluid lamp. A horse belonging to GLASS, valued at $200, was burned to death, and another, owned by a man named KIERNIS, was also consumed. The damage to the building amounts to about $50. It was owned by Mrs. MARGARET STEPHENS. None of the parties had their property insured.

THE HOME FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The managers of the Home for young deaf-mutes respectfully inform the public, that in consequence of the severe storm on Saturday, Dec. 8, the benefit for the Home at Niblo's, resulted in failure. The examination of the children will be repeated at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday, Dec 20, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET will interpret the sign-language to the audience. Addresses will be delivered by some of our most prominent citizens.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CARTMAN.—JOHN GALLAGHER, a dirt cartman residing at No. 149 Mulberry-street, died on Monday in consequence of having had his skull fractured by a fall. He was engaged in emptying a load of cinders into a barge when he lost his balance, and fell from the pier into the vessel. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

The Emeute in the New-York University.

The Medical Department of the New-York University has for the last few days been the scene of some excitement, originating in a personal difficulty or misunderstanding between two of its Professors, of no especial interest to the rest of mankind, and which might better have been kept private, but which having been made public, demands a passing notice, if for no other reason than to correct the misrepresentation and exaggerations of the affair that have appeared in some of the City papers. It is in no sense a political difficulty, as has been made to appear by some sensation papers, nor is it true that fifty Southern students, or even one-fourth of that number, are about to sail in the *Marion* to-day for the sunny South in consequence of the affair.

The facts are simply these: Dr. AYLETTE, a Southerner by birth, but a graduate of the University, and for several years past a resident of this City, has for some years been connected with the Medical Department, not as a member of the Faculty, but as a private teacher, being allowed to sell tickets to the students for a private "quiz" of his own. This position he has held, not, as appears, from any especial talent he possessed as a medical teacher, but because from his southern birth, connections and acquaintances, he was supposed to be able to influence Southern patronage, for which it is well known that the University Medical College particularly caters. It appears that, during the present term, several Southern students who had deposited money with Dr. AYLETTE on their arrival in the City, had complained to Prof. DRAPER, the Dean of the Faculty, as well as to other Professors, that their deposits were returned to them in uncurrent funds, on which they had to pay a heavy discount, and in some cases that they were unable to get any return at all. These complaints, however, it may be as well to state, were generally made as an excuse for not purchasing their tickets sooner than they did, as the regulations of the College require, or for paying for them in uncurrent funds. Prof DRAPER accordingly wrote a note to Dr. AYLETTE, in which he requested an answer to several specific queries, based upon the above complaints. Dr. AYLETTE at once construed the letter as a personal insult, and instead of answering it, or waiting for mutual explanations, read it to his class, and accompanied by such comments as the state of his feelings suggested. His friends in the University called a public meeting, the letter was communicated to the newspapers in connection with the proceedings of the meeting, and thus the whole affair, which might, and should have been disposed of privately, became a matter of public notoriety. The unexpected publicity thus given to the subject, together with the denunciatory resolutions passed at a meeting of some of Dr. AYLETTE's friends, induced Prof. DRAPER to resign his position as a member of the faculty. His colleagues declined to accept his resignation, and meantime his friends in the College have rallied to his defence, and have held two or three meetings to consider the cause of the difficulty, and to decide what action to take in the premises. At the last meeting, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. LAWSON, of Virginia, in the chair, the committee appointed at the previous meeting to investigate the facts, and to draft resolutions, reported that they were satisfied that Prof. DRAPER had sufficient proof in his possession to justify him in writing the letter he did to Dr. AYLETTE; at the same time they decline to express an opinion as to the truth of the charges implied in the questions propounded in the letter. They also express their undiminished confidence in the gentlemanly qualities of Prof. DRAPER, their high estimation of his services in the College, and their earnest hope that he will reconsider his letter of resignation. The report of the Committee was embodied in a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Dr. AYLETTE also addressed the students yesterday morning, immediately after the 11 o'clock lecture, upon the difficulty that had arisen between him and Prof. DRAPER, in which he admitted that the letter written him by the latter might have been indicted from good motives and without intentional insult; at the same time he thought it very injudicious, and he denied *in toto* the charges implied therein. He also took occasion to say that neither he nor his friends had been actuated in any degree by Southern feeling in this matter.

It is stated that Dr. AYLETTE will leave for the South to-day, and will be accompanied by about a dozen students. Some of his friends insist that his honor as a man is implicated in the implied charges against him, and that he ought not to leave until an investigation is had and he is allowed to disprove them.

Nothing definite has transpired as to Prof. DRAPER's intentions, but there is little doubt that he will recall his resignation, and resume his place in the Faculty.

Police Reports.

BURGLARY AT A DWELLING-HOUSE.

The house of W. L. Ormsby, Jr., No. 556 Broome-street, was broken into about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the burglar having effected an entrance by removing a cellar-door from its hinges—after which he pried open an inside door and ransacked the lower part of the premises without attracting the attention of the occupants. A quantity of clothing and other articles of considerable value were carried away, but the thief did not escape with his booty. While passing through Clarke-street, with a bundle of garments in his possession, he was seen by officer Rogers, of the Eighth Precinct, who knew him to be a reputed thief, and his arrest was effected on suspicion. It subsequently transpired that the burglary had been committed, and Mr. Ormsby fully identified the property found upon the prisoner as that which had been stolen from him. The accused, who is said to be named John Gordon, was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

IMPUDENCE OF A ROGUE.

A young man, named William Montgomery, was arrested yesterday by Detective Keefe, on suspicion of having stolen an overcoat which he carried upon his arm. Prisoner was taken to Head-quarters, where a search of his pockets resulted in finding a large number of pawn-tickets for coats and other articles of wearing apparel, for which owners are wanted. It has been the custom of the young man to obtain his plunder by sauntering into large mercantile establishments and stealing from the wardrobes of the clerks—his gentlemanly appearance shielding him from suspicion and leading his victims to believe him an employe of the concern.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. B. Olin, from Washington, D. C., and P. V. Kellogg, of Utica; Dr. Coolidge, of the U. S. A.; R. McGillivrey, British Mail Agent from Toronto; J. T. Ames, of Mass.; and J. Cushing, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo; S. H. Fessenden and T. Batchelder, of Boston; Prof. Kendrick, of the West Point Military Academy; J. T. Reynolds, of West Point; J. C. Goodloe, of Ala.; and Col. Loring, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Gen. Clayton, of Penn.; Col. Hersey, of Portland; Col. Burnham, of Cleveland; and Mayor Kimball, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. H. Dimmick, and H. B. Beardslee, of Penn.; and G. H. Van Etten, of C. W., are at the La Farge House.

Prof. Fezandie, of Paris; and R. Richardson and A. M. Burt, of Quebec, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. W. A. Buckingham, lady, and Miss Buckingham, of Conn.; and T. Campbell, of Cal., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steamship *Etna*, is at the Everett House.

[Advertisement.]

"THE GRANDEST OF THEM ALL"—This is the general verdict of gentlemen of taste upon the new style of Hats manufactured by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Nobody better knows what is graceful, elegant and *récherché* for head gear than KNOX, whose experience and popularity have made him an authority in the way of genteel hats that is universally acknowledged in this City, among all classes.

[Advertisement.]

SLANDER.—Jones asked Brown why the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*" is like a village school? Brown said he'd give it up. Jones said, because all the boys who go there to have their understandings improved are sure to get well strapped. We have got out a warrant for the arrest of Jones. CONOVER & WALKER, hardware dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

The child of JOHN ADAMS, Luqueer-street, Brooklyn, was frightfully scalded over the chest—HOLLOWAY's Ointment was immediately applied—the pain and inflammation were quickly allayed, and a total cure effected in three days.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

A better feeling prevails on the dock to-day, but the market is still quiet for both FLOUR and WHEAT, and nothing of moment is taking place. The market for CORN is better; sales 5,000 bushels, at 47c.@48c. Dressed HOGS firmer, with light receipts, and held at 5¾c.@6c. There were 1,874,239 bushels grain in store this morning, included in which were 1,507,339 bushels WHEAT, 217,113 bushels CORN, 38 216 bushels OATS, 62,759 bushels BARLEY, 47,312 bushels RYE, and 1,500 bushels PEAS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio are held at $5; City Mills, $4 87½c.; no sales. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 10@$1 18; White, $1 20@$1 40. CORN steady; New White and Yellow 49c.@53c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. COFFEE heavy, and lower at 12c.@13c. WHISKY steady at 18¼c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY 14c. HOGS dull, and declined 25c.; the market closes heavy at $5 25@$5 30. MESS PORK, $14@14 50. GREEN MEATS dull and declined ¼c. LARD 8¾c. MONEY stringent. Sight Drafts on New-York dull at 1½@1½ ℔ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The amount of GRAIN in store in this city is 1,118,000 bushels Wheat, 223,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 84,500 bushels Barley, 37,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Peas, of which 305,000 bushels Wheat and 136,000 bushels Corn are afloat in the harbor.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at 9½c. for Middling. Market very firm, with an advancing tendency. Sales of the three days, 14,600 bales; receipts ditto, 9,180 bales. Sight Exchange on New-York at par. Sterling Exchange, 98@100.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day 13,000 bales, at 10c.@10½c. Market firm. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d. FLOUR quiet at $5 for superfine. CORN, 60c.@66c. PORK firm; Mess at $18.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

COTTON easier; sales to-day 1,500 bales.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,426,500
Specie	3,491,500
Due from other Banks	7,283,000
Due to other Banks	7,032,600
Deposits	17,296,000
Circulation	6,619,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35¾. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼@1¾ ℔ cent. premium.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close to-day at 9¾ o'clock.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.—P. Falon, R. Carpenter, R. W. Lawson, A. Schlossberger, Chas N. Croll, Capt. Biggins, M. Hess, Miss Tully, I. Chase, G. A. D. Galt, U. Feibleman, Miss C. Feibleman, Mrs. I. Gardiner, Mrs. Bow and child, S. B. Waters, wife and servant, and three in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 18.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Arthur, Mr. Atkinson, R. Bredwell, A. Brown, Mrs. Collingwood, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. Hume, family and servant, J. Marana, Mr. Neal, Mr. Pitz, Mr. Smith.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, from Savannah—Mrs. W. J. Street, T. McDermott, A. D. McFadden, C. Martin, H. B. Kirkland, J. W. Manterstock, Mr. Park, Mr. Turion, J. F. Cummings, M. Bookbinder, V. Lerpsch, P. Shannon, S. Taylor, A. Shields, L. H. Crane.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—A. Van Houghton and lady, O. H. Bronson and lady, Mrs. Rider, Miss Rider, J. F. O'Neill, Peter McCain, Geo. Butler, W. J. Osborne, E. Hopkins, R. Corcoran, J. J. Brown, James Cozine, N. A. Smith, Wm. Dill, L. H. Flanders, Capt. L. M. Calligan.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Edward Blake, H. P. Clarke, D. Briggs, John Leeds, J. Ruslof, J. McLish, J. C. Slocum, T. Rosenstem, J. R. Phillips, Miss M. J. Rempton and servant, Mrs. N. Spies, Miss McTavlin, and 4 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 19	Sun sets	4 35	Moon sets	11 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 04	Gov. Island	12 53	Hell Gate	2 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships R. A. Heirn, Stewart, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co; Great Western, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Talisman, (ex. clipper,) Thomas, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Brigs Coila, (Br.,) Crowden, Newry, G. F. Bulley; Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Flor de Funchal, (Port.,) Piereva, Madeira, Wm. Depew; Baltic, Hooper, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Saginaw, McBean, St. Thomas, Brett, Son & Co.; Borneo, Norton, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; G. Worthington, Frethy, Neuvitas, Thos. Owen & Son; John Butler, Miner, Arroya and a market, H. G. Smith; Julia Ford, Sweet, Norfolk ——.

Schooners Emeline, Denison, Apalachicola, R. Post; Montrose, Newell, Ragged Island, Leycraft & Co.; Sea Bird, Smith, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Maryland, Cathcart, Perth Amboy, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. W., Faulkner, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Sloop J. Cattrell, Tuttle, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Dec. 5, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 168 passengers to John G. Dale, arrived off the Battery at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 17, lat. 41 12, lon. 66 37 exchanged signals with steamship City of Washington, bound E.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec. 16, 8 P. M. off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston; 9 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama; 10 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Mount Vernon, both hence for Savannah. This morning, while in collision with steamship James Adger, had stem and bow badly damaged.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. On Sunday, 16th, 9:15 P. M., south from Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston; 10:30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, hence for Savannah.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. This morning, while backing into her dock, was run into by steamship R. R. Cuyler, carrying away her stern and rudder.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Quickstep, Wade, London and 36 ds. from Isle of Wight, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Experienced very heavy westerly gales to W. of the Banks. Dec. 4, lat. 41 24, lon. 68 30, saw a large three masted steamer, bound E. Same day exchanged signals with a clipper ship, bound E., showing a blue signal, with white diamond, and red diamond inside the white.

Ship Southampton, Pratt, London and Portsmouth Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Since Dec. 1, lat. 39 10, lon. 48, has experienced strong westerly gales.

Bark Lucy Johnson, (of New-London,) Johnson, New-London 9 ds., for Coast of Africa, put into this port for repairs, having experienced a heavy gale, and found, upon sounding the pumps, 3½ feet of water in the hold. Has a cargo of rum, powder, provisions, &c., and is consigned to Moody & Telfair. During the passage, has lost jib-boom, foretopgallant mast and yard.

Bark City of Boston, (Br., of Liverpool,) Tesseyman, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. From Dec. 3 to Dec. 6, inclusive, had very heavy gales from N. W., split sails, &c.

Bark William, (Pruss.,) Delchow, Teneriffe 57 ds., in ballast to Henry Smith & Sons.

Brig Anna, (Br., of Sunderland,) Gray, [illegible] in ballast to order. Made a southern passage, [illegible] pleasant weather to Bermuda. Since then experienced heavy N. W. and W. N. W. gales.

Brig J. W. Harris, (Br., of Windsor,) Rathbone, Malaga 50 ds., with fruit, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.; vessel to D. R. De Wolff. From the Gulf, has had heavy N. W. gales; lost some sails.

Brig Robert A. Fisher, Ketchum, Harbor Island, Dec. 3, with salt to J. & F. A. R. Webster. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Brig Itasca, (of Orrington,) Mitchell, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy westerly weather.

Brig Elba, (Br.,) Earle, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Holmes, Cornwallis, N. S., 13 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig B. S. Chaloner, Kenney, Machias 9 ds., lumber.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—During the day, N.

Sailed.

Steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk. Ship Black Hawk, for San Francisco, (and anchored at Quarantine;) Christiana, for London; Cora Linn, for Glasgow. Bark Whistling Wind, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Arr. Steamer S. R. Spaulding, Baltimore; barks R. H. Knight, Turks Island; Saxonville, London; brig Vasco de Gama, Rotterdam.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—Arr. steamship Mount Vernon, from New-York, at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Arr. ships Joshua Mauran, from Bremen; Ceres, from New-York; and Rockaway, from Liverpool.

BELOW—Ship Glendower, from Newburyport 6 ds. By pilot boat Jane, No. 1.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—The U. S. Mail steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, from New-York, arrived here at 9½ o'clock last (Monday) night.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—The U. S. Mail steamship Alabama, from New-York, arrived at Tybee at 3, and at the wharf here at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. All well.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship R. R. Cuyler, (previously reported in collision with steamship James Adger,) was yesterday afternoon taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs.

BEAUFORT, Dec. 14.—Schr. E. D. McClenahan, Mitchell, from Charleston, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of rice, &c., came ashore on the night of the 12th, about 8 miles S. of this Inlet. Most of the cargo has been saved in good order. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Foster—ship, from Calcutta, for Boston, exchanged signals with, Dec. 9, lat. 37 30, lon. 70.

Falcon—bark, of and for Boston, Dec. 13, 60 miles S. E. from Block Island.

Lizzie Morrison—ship, steering E., Dec. 9, lat. 36 29, lon. 69 28.

Ohio—ship, bound E., Dec. 4, lat. 41 24, lon. 69 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Harbor Island Dec. 3, bark California, for New-York in 4 ds.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalised her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers. TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN; Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dul and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ENGLISH SKATES.

A good assortment of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates, Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND GOODS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms No. 23 Bowery, a choice and valuable line of fine diamond goods, being the stock of an importer retiring from the business, comprising in part ladies' fine gold, 18-carat, diamond, sapphire, cluster and opal sets; ladies' and gents' diamond, emerald, opal, single stone and half-hoop cluster pins, rings, ear-rings and studs; a choice assortment of fine sapphire diamond pins and rings; several very fine single-stone diamond rings and pins; also, a large assortment of ladies' diamond and enameled watches, together with fine gold chronometers, double-time, and fine magic levers; also, silver hunting patent levers, silver hunting cylinders and anchors; a large lot of gold pencil-cases and pens, bracelets, rings, pins, ear-rings, sets, sleeve-buttons, &c. &c. Catalogues at sale. The trade and private buyers are respectfully invited to attend, as the above sale is peremptory for cash, without reserve.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, TAILORING GOODS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 206 CHATHAM SQUARE, the entire well-selected and fashionable Stock contained in said Store, consisting in part of English and French Beaver Pilot and Cloth Frock, Sack, Business, and a fine assortment of Over-coats; Cassimere, Doeskin and Satinet Pants; Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plush and Cloth Vests in great variety; together with Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cloths, Satinets, Linings, Silesias, and a general assortment of Tailoring Goods. Also, Store Fixtures and Lease of Premises; Terms, CASH. Deposits required, by order of the Assignee. The Trade will find the above Sale well worthy their attention.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH PARIS MILLINERY.

In view of the approaching termination of the season, Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., now offers her large and elegant assortment of PARIS WINTER MILLINERY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY MORNing, (18th inst.,) in going from West 11th st., up 5th-av. to 27th-st. New-Haven Railroad station, a gentleman's diamond BREAST PIN, set in black enamel, the stone of an oval or pear shape. The finder shall receive the above reward by presenting it to TIMOTHY CORNWELL, No. 38 Park Row.